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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Line-Up Is Forming

THE totally unexpected events which have taken place in the realm of international affairs since we last went to press are the most important that have happened since the bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They amount to the serving of notice on Russia that the preservation of democracy and of the system of private enterprise in business, in any country whose people desire them to be preserved, will henceforth be a matter of primary interest to the United States, no matter where the country may be situated.

This is a complete reversal of the policy of the United States since the end of the war, which has been in general a policy of withdrawal from all commitments and all interests involving the use of military power at a distance from the American hemisphere, except in the case of Japan. It has to be assumed that Mr. Truman has received assurances that the new Congress is prepared to back up his policies with the necessary votes and appropriations.

With this change abroad goes necessarily an equally radical change in domestic policy. The demand of Secretary Schwellenbach that the Communist party be outlawed in the United States is not likely to be granted, any more than the corresponding demand in Canada; but there has unquestionably been a tremendous awakening to the dangers and rapid progress of Communist infiltration in trade unions and other organizations, and the highly disproportionate influence which Communists exercise in these bodies owing to their skill, their training in intrigue and their complete unanimity and discipline. Prospective labor legislation in the United States (which will probably be followed in Canada) will among other things make it more difficult for unions to be controlled by small cliques without regard to the real wishes of the members, and will thus hamper the Communist program; and we shall not be surprised if this has the result of shaking loose from the party a number of dissatisfied members and fellow-travellers like Mr. "Pat" Sullivan.

Left-Wing Reaction

THE MORE faithful of the left-wingers all over the continent, from Henry Wallace to our own Elmore Phillpott, are busy raising the customary shout that the American government is underwriting an anti-democratic régime in Greece, and of course they are carefully ignoring the fact that the only alternative is to accept an even more anti-democratic régime installed by Tito agents from across the border. Nobody need expect Greece to be capable of producing a government which would rank high in the estimation of democratic countries as an expression of the popular will; but Americans seem to be waking up to the fact that a régime disliked by Russia is not necessarily less "democratic" than a rival régime promoted by Russia. The significant thing in the situation is that Washington seems to have reached the conclusion that it does not have to bother about Mr. Wallace.

The real impelling reason for these events, we suggest, is the Moscow Peace Conference. The American government has discovered that in all the peace treaties so far signed it has been consistently handing over to Russia whatever Russia thought it worth while to demand, and it has decided that in the German treaty this has got to stop. If Congress backs up the President's stand, and we take it to be certain that it will, the position of General Marshall in the Moscow negotiations will be stronger than anybody could have hoped ten days ago.

We see no reason to expect that Mr. Truman's strong stand will lead to war, indeed we think it far more likely that it will lead away from it. But if the great democracies are going to abstain from opposing the establishment of an unwanted Communist régime in various countries of Eastern Europe, as they abstained from

(*Continued on Page Five*)

—Photo by Malak, Ottawa.

A good sap yield this year, though not enough for the demand. Revenue from sugar-bush near this road at Ironside, Que., helps Order of the Holy Ghost Fathers run the well-known St. Alexander's College.

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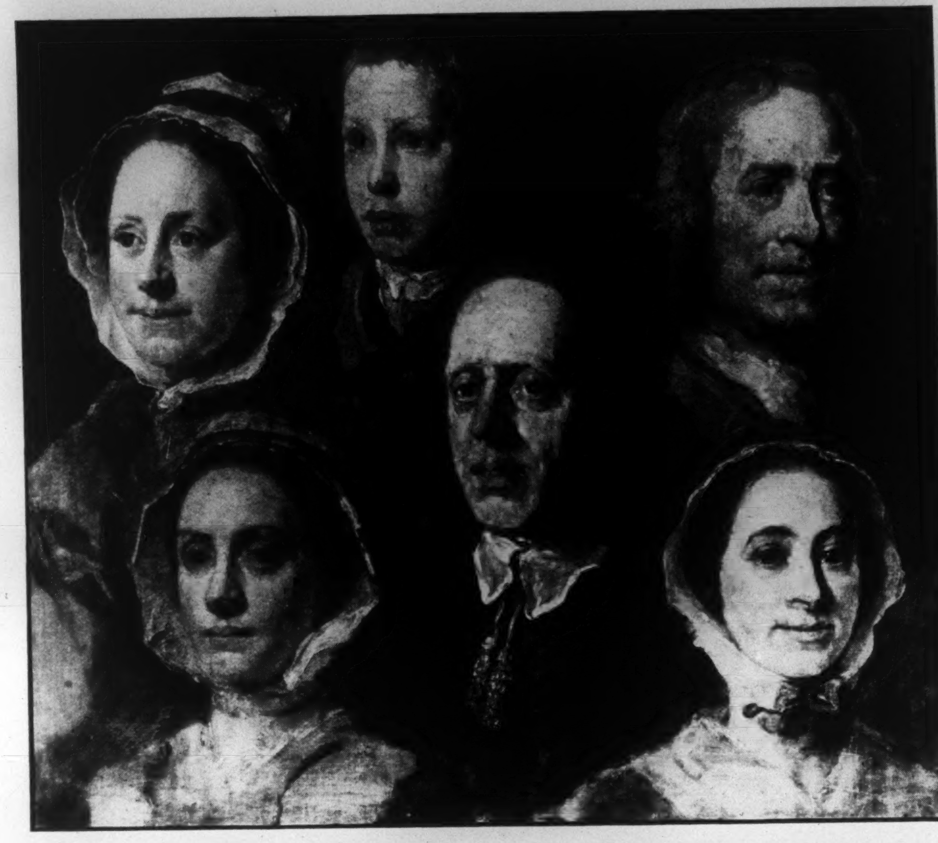
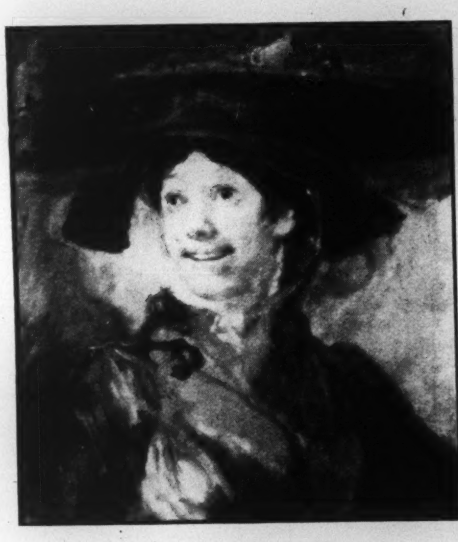
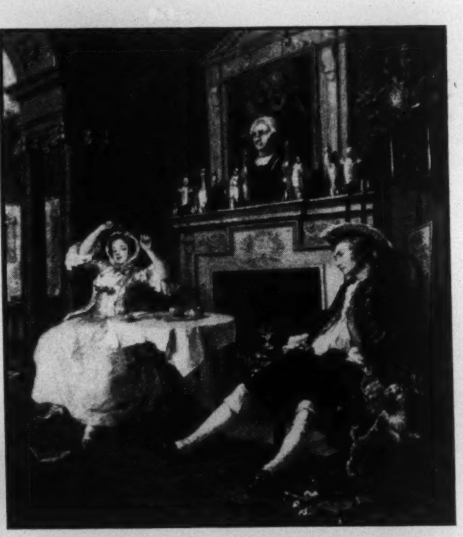
Most Valuable Art Show Ever to Leave Britain



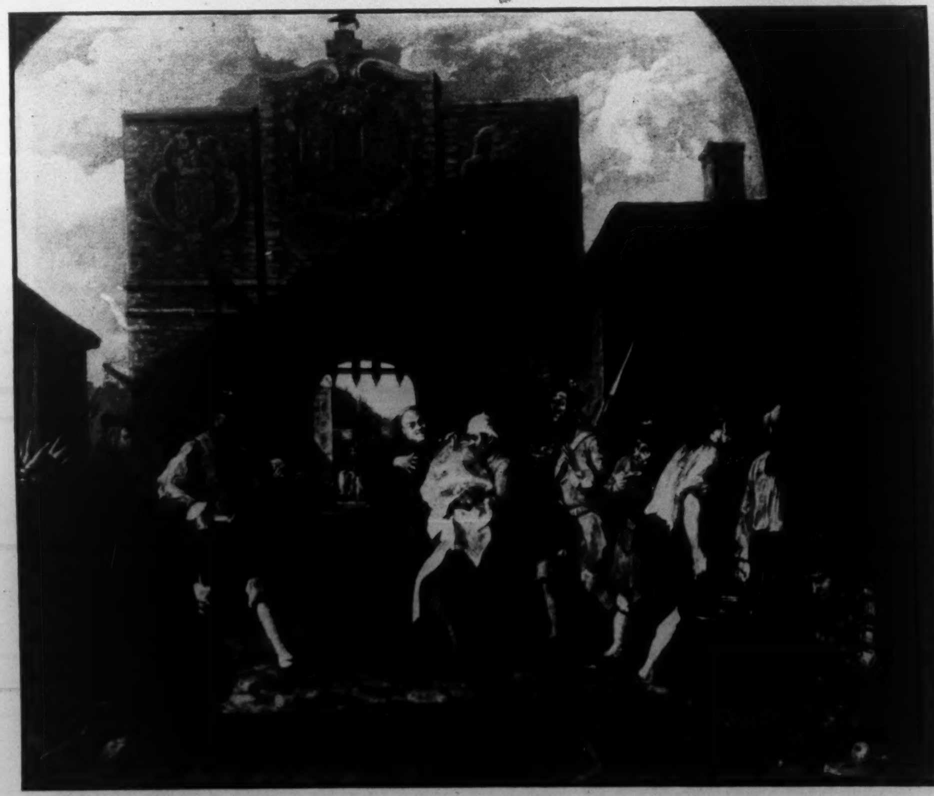
"The Artist's Servants" by Hogarth is one of his finest paintings outside the field of social commentary. For this he made exception to his usual rule of not using models.



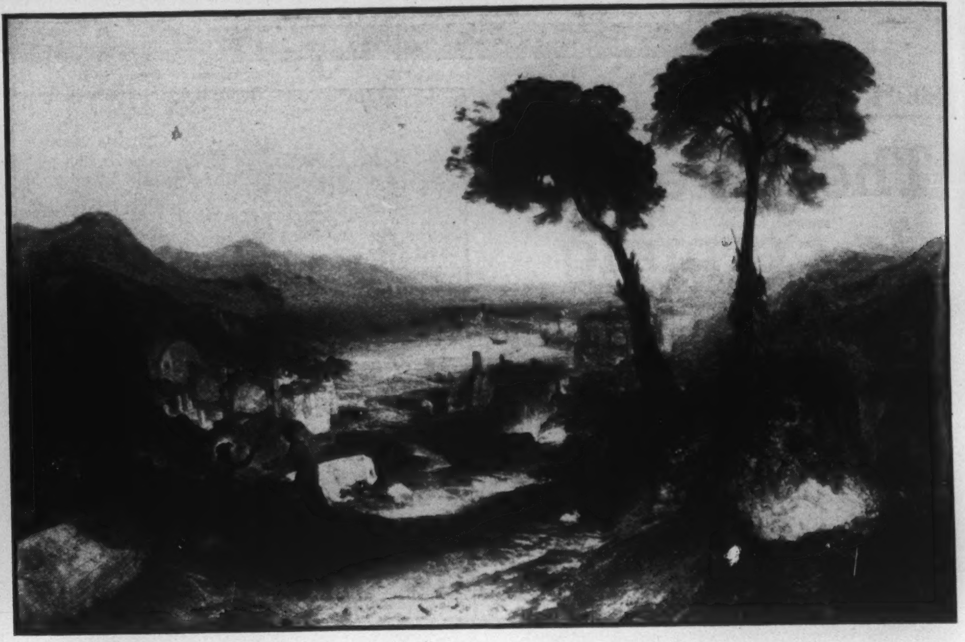
The "Shrimp Girl", perhaps the most popular of all William Hogarth's works.



Detail section in "Shortly After Marriage" from much-publicized "Marriage" series.



"Calais Gate", as close to pure humor as Hogarth came. The artist was struck by the fatness of France's priests compared with the near-starvation of the men who waited on them.



"Bay of Baiae". This is one of Joseph Turner's more stagey Mediterranean canvases.

By Paul Duval

NEXT month the most valuable collection of British art ever to come to this country will be on exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto. It is the collection of sixty-one canvases by Hogarth, Constable and Turner on loan to the New World from England's Royal Collection, the Tate Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museum, and the National Gallery. None of the works in this "Masterpiece of English Painting" show had been shown in American galleries before, and a special act of Parliament was passed last year to permit them to be exhibited as a collection abroad. The exhibit has been on view at the Art Institute of Chicago and Manhattan's Metropolitan Museum.

When the "Hogarths, Constables and Turners" arrived in New York they were escorted to the Metropolitan by six uniformed policemen, twelve detectives, and a motorcycle escort with gun-crew. While Toronto may not greet these invaluable works of art with quite such a strong-armed flourish, it is to be hoped that as many Canadians as can possibly visit the show will do so during its two-month stay here—for it may be the only chance they will have of viewing these paintings short of visiting England. Even there they can be seen only a few at a time in separate public and private collections.

While there are a number of canvases by Turner and Constable over here, most of their major works have remained in English collections. This is also particularly true of Hogarth's works, of which there are exceedingly few good ones outside of Britain.

WILLIAM Hogarth is not easily pigeonholed into any specific English school, and stands out as a rather solitary genius. In private life, Hogarth personally shared the same solitude that his painting possesses in art history.

Gaining a passion for drawing at an exceedingly early age, the London-born (1697) moralist thus learned to enjoy his own company—as every creative artist must—while still a youth. However, although he began his art career early, Hogarth did not begin painting in oils until his late twenties—rather late for most painters. Up until that time he had been engaged as an illustrator and engraver.

While he was the founder of "conversation group" portraits, which were to provide countless later painters with a lucrative line of work, Hogarth received little enthusiasm from society throughout his life except in his role as a "print-maker." The original canvases of, for example, "A Harlot's Progress" and "A Rake's Progress" were scorned. The now famous and fabulously-insured "Marriage-à-la-Mode" series of six paintings he was obliged to sell for a little more than two thousand dollars . . .

Hogarth's life was not an enviable one. He was scorned as a painter by the collectors of his time, and derided by his fellow-artists. But, although a petty bitterness occasionally entered into his etchings, almost all of Hogarth's pictures possess the serene clarity of a fair report—though the thing reported may, of necessity, be a foul thing. And his occasional vigorous "straight" portraits, like the National Gallery's "Shrimp Girl" and the Worcester (U.S.) Museum's "William James"—are marked by a rare and engaging humor.

Hogarth never quite lost that humor: throughout a long lifetime of almost constant disappointments and opposition, he maintained a courage and personal integrity of vision which marks him as a great man as well as a remarkable artist.

TURNING from Hogarth to Constable is to change from an artist for whom subject matter was, essentially, almost everything, to one for whom literal theme meant virtually nothing. John Constable was in love with light. The play of the sun's spectrum upon natural forms was the *raison d'être* of his existence as a painter. In that he was a forerunner of the French Impressionist school and exerted a strong influence upon the French romantic school under Delacroix, who turned Constable's aesthetic preoccupation to dramatic ends.

Constable's position in art history is now a settled one—perhaps too settled. He is no longer a potent influence in art and is unlikely to ever be again. The Impressionists absorbed his discoveries very thoroughly, and it is to them (or more probably to Cezanne) rather than back to Constable, that future generations of artists will turn if they wish to restore plasticity of color to their palette.

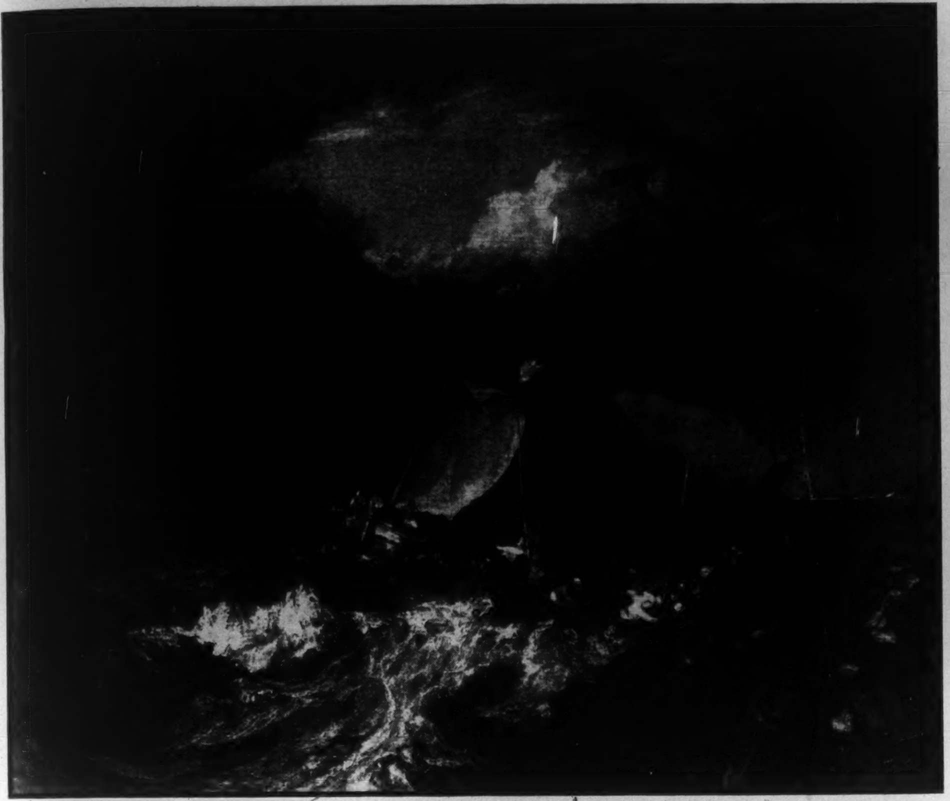
However, the fact that he has ceased to be a moving force in aesthetic evolution does not detract from Constable's position as a revolutionary explorer in his own time or from the beauty of his canvases, in themselves, today. Constable's canvases, as a group, still are undoubtedly the most extrovert and invigorating landscapes in the history of art.

Unlike Hogarth, who, possessed of a prodigious visual memory, almost never used a model, Constable invariably painted either from nature or from "on-the-spot" oil sketches and watercolors. This practice of working from the "model" resulted in Constable's turning out innumerable small panels and canvases which some critics consider his most important contribution to painting. Certainly, we find in most of these smaller works a brisk *élan* and easy assertion which is missing from the larger paintings which occasionally reveal a conscious striving for *tour de force* effects.

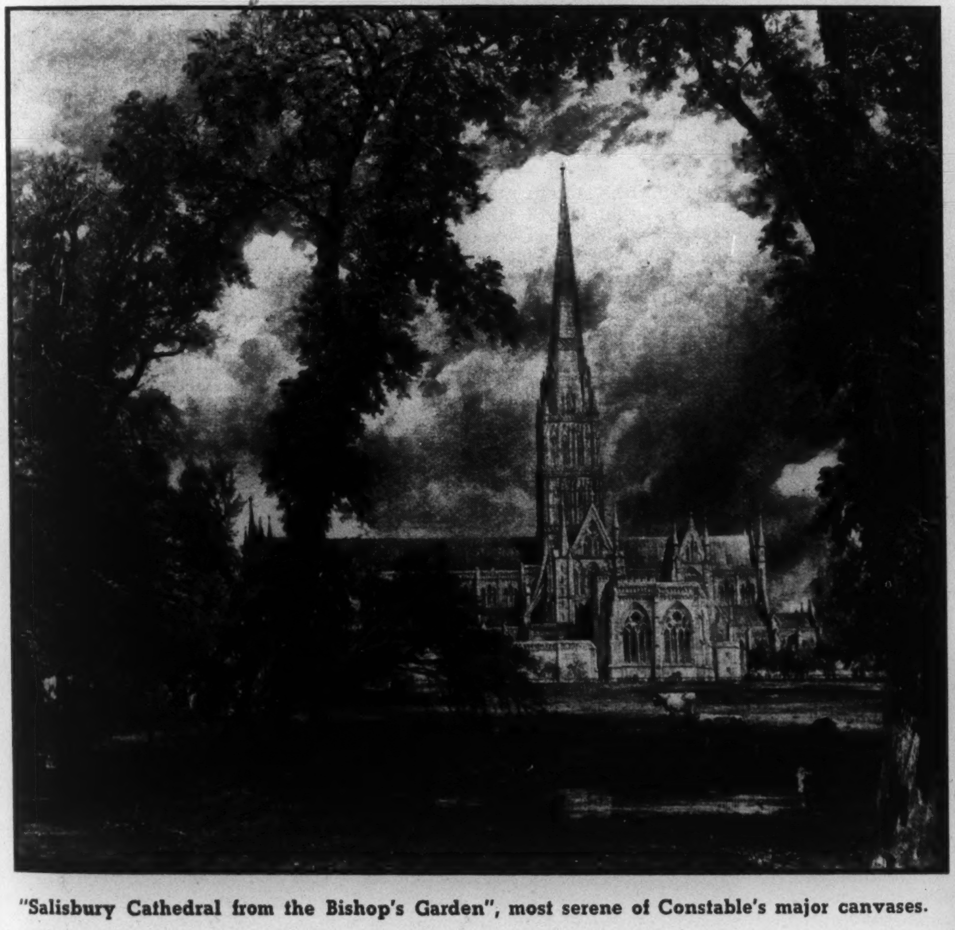
Still, the majority of Constable's major works have an extraordinary freshness, and I suspect that it is a rather hasty critic who declares—as some have—that Constable's major canvases are "mere enlargements" of sketches. For into them he worked manifold subtle passages which are naturally missing from the original sketches, and what his large works lost in freshness, they usually gained in complexity.

And, even when this complexity is at its most intense, it is bound together by a seemingly casually ordered, almost indolent, spacial harmony which lends to his work a peculiarly English character.

Coming from U.S. for Two-Months Stay Here



Turner's "Calais Pier", an early painting before his interest in atmosphere became intense.

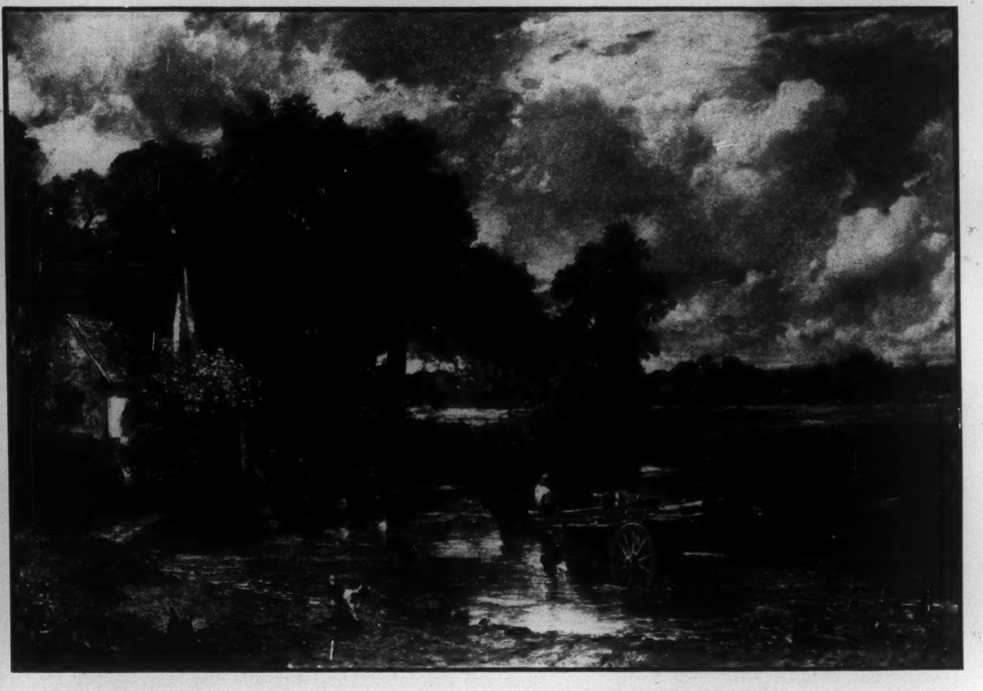


"Salisbury Cathedral from the Bishop's Garden", most serene of Constable's major canvases.

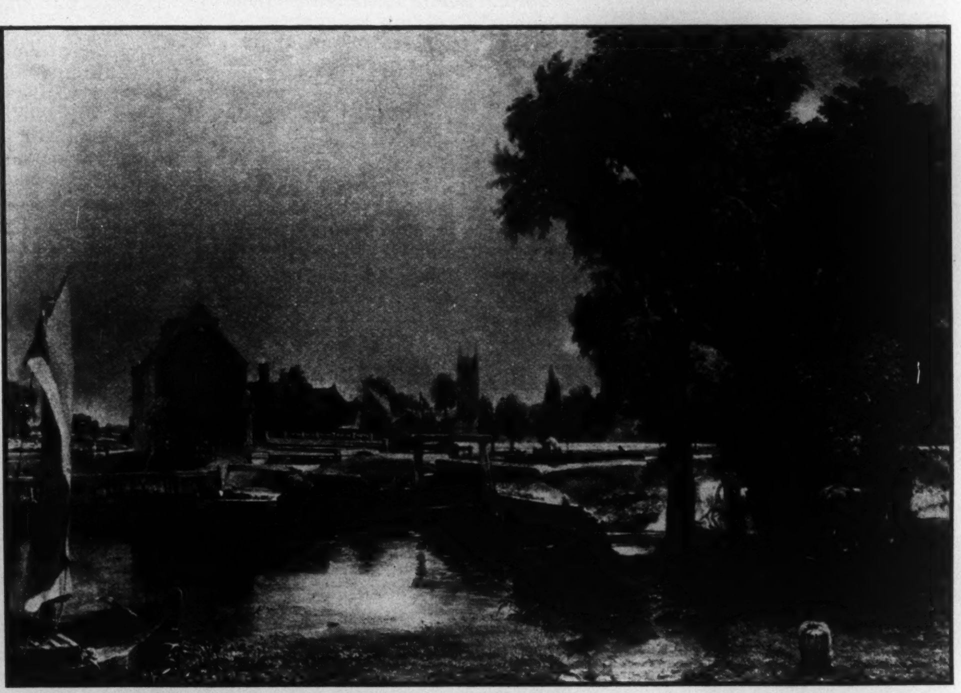
J. M. W. TURNER remains, in spite of all that has been written about him (and most of it is badly written), a very difficult artist. He was intensely interested in subject-matter for its own sake; and he was keenly interested in design, for its own sake: and between the two he suffered a very tempestuous creative existence.

Although his name is one of the best known in art history, Turner still puzzles the average person more than most painters, past or present. Today's public find much of his painting as mysterious as his contemporaries found the somewhat tyrannical recluse, himself. Some of the blame for this state of affairs may be laid—I believe not unfairly—at the loquacious doors of Mr. Ruskin, who used Turner's art, for the most part, merely as a prop about which to spin his dazzling rhetorical floss; and to those writers who, preoccupied with Turner's technical virtuosity (which was no greater than that of at least a dozen of his contemporaries), continually pointed out the wrong things.

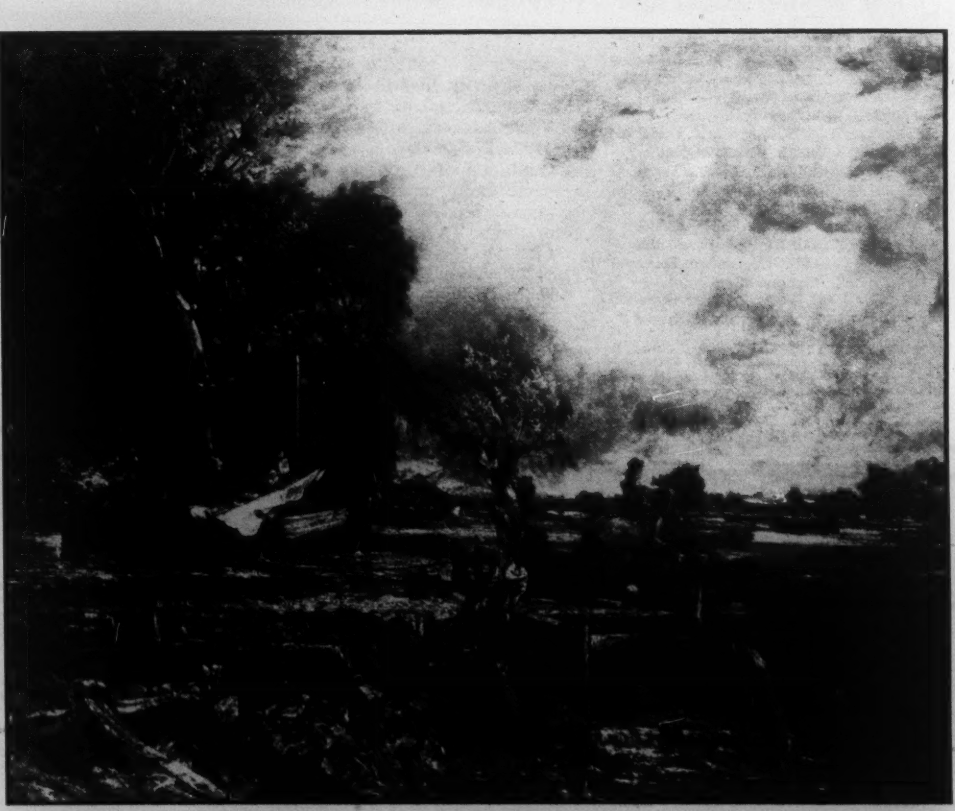
Thus, for example, we find Sir Charles Holroyd writing: "Their (Turner's drawings) absolute truth has hardly been fully recognized. I have had the good fortune to carry reproductions of these drawings with me in Wharfdale and in Venice, and I have compared them touch for touch with nature. Often and often have I been able to see the meaning of what appears a careless scratch or even an accidental wriggle, only when the actual spot was before me." This continual writing of Turner as though he were primarily a topographical recorder has done much harm. True, in his early years he expressed an amazing ability for topographical drawing, but his great paintings in his mature years, have no similarity to, or use as, factual records—unless they be records of a unique and passionate imagination using nature as the raw material for molding unearthly fantasies.



"The Haywain" is undoubtedly the best-known of all John Constable's canvases. The impact of such work exercised a very great influence on later French schools of painting.



"Dedham Hill", Essex, by Constable. In creating large pictures such as this one the artist sometimes lost much of the brisk glitter which characterizes his smaller creations.



Constable's "Leaping Horse", another well-known landscape, is from the collection of the Royal Academy. Original sketch for it is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Prison Sentences for Mentally Ill Fail to Solve Social Problem

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE increase in sex crimes seems to be worrying sociologists, criminologists particularly and everybody generally. There is no question but that the provision for handling these people either from a curative or punitive standpoint is entirely inadequate.

It is very questionable to the writer whether Chambers should have been sentenced to the gallows in St. Catharines the other day. Surely no one in his normal mind would be guilty of such a deed. It is of little use to sentence such a man as a warning, because individuals with a mental complex such as his before attempting such a crime do not weigh the pros and cons of punishment in their aberrated minds.

The other day the writer was interested in a case in county court. The judge was a woman, the county clerk was a woman and the court stenographer was a woman. It was a sordid case, the evidence most revolting: an elderly man accused of indecent assault with two granddaughters; rather shady relations between him and his daughter; a history of 5 years in penitentiary for incest some time ago, and also a previous conviction for bigamy. This man, 58 years of age, was sentenced to two years with lashes.

A sentence like that for this mentally ill elderly man was simply nonsensical. There should be a place for him to be confined indefinitely but lashes and a two year sentence will just turn him loose again mentally unchanged.

And, of course, might one suggest that it was hardly the case for a court composed of women and was embarrassing for everyone concerned. Might one also suggest that perhaps the dignity of a court is not upheld under female supervision as well as when a male judge is in charge. It might be compared to a woman taking command of an infantry battalion in battle, or command of a bomber. It is not a question of brains or ability but a question of the control of discipline.

F. B. BOWAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Hamilton, Ont. (Canada)

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Anti-Emigration Propaganda

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

APROPOS of the emigration of young Canadians to the United States, (S.N., Feb. 8, *et seq.*) it seems to the writer that there are more compelling reasons underlying this movement than any that have appeared in print during the current discussion. One is propaganda. Radio is a most powerful implement for moulding public opinion on national, empire and world affairs. And if it is desirable that the younger generation of Canadians, who are particularly susceptible, should be inspired with devotion to the ideals of Canada as a nation and to the British Commonwealth as a group of nations, it is surely the duty of the broadcasting stations of this country to refrain from lending their facilities to the broadcasting of programs that consistently glamorize the way of life and achievements of another country to an extent that is disparaging to our own.

It is the acknowledged mission of American films and American radio to glorify and sell the U.S. to the world. Surely it should be the mission of Canadian radio to sell Canada to young Canadians, at least to the extent to which the latter would prefer it as a country in which to live to any other in the world. To accomplish this it would be necessary to commission outstanding playwrights and actors, artists of equal calibre to the most eminent of those serving the U.S. public. It costs money to promote *immigration*. Why would it be unwise to spend as much or more money to discourage *emigration?*

Vegreville, Alta. J. FITZALLEN

Henry Hazlitt's Theories

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HENRY Hazlitt's knowledge of economic theory and practice (S.N., Feb. 1) is, I feel, questionable to say the least, and I am not so sure but what the "profound misconceptions" which he attributes to the "so-called under-privileged workers" are not more economically sound than the statements and opinions of Mr. Hazlitt himself. Mr. Hazlitt's principal claim to fame as an economist and author probably lies in his recent publication "Economics Made Easy", which, I believe, was published for propaganda purposes in the interest of the American Manufacturers' Association as a counter measure to the Nathan Report, which he condemns so roundly. As such it is necessarily biased. From the report of Mr. Richards, his (Hazlitt's) New York address was just as unsound.

Workers do not have to be reminded of the dates of the depressions and unemployment of this generation. They are keenly aware of them. They are also aware of the fact that severe distortion of the profit-wage ratio *precedes* hard-times. I am certain they will be interested in Mr. Hazlitt's figures which show the wage and salary average from 1929 to 1945 as 69.6 per cent of the national income, as compared to Corporate profits averaging 4.9 per cent for this period. They will also be interested in his assertion that wages and salaries in 1944 totalled 61 per cent while corporate profits (after all expenses) were 9 per cent. They may also point out, as does Mr. Hazlitt, that Corporate profits in 1929 took 10 per cent. Perhaps, indeed, they are justified in their fears that a profit level more than 100 per cent above normal will lead to overinvestment, underconsumption, disequilibrium and eventual economic disorganization in which, as before, they will be the principal sufferers. I may not agree with their conception that corporate profits are actually greater than wages, but I do tend to the belief that corporation profits are a deduction from wages, and I certainly would not arbitrarily call, "misconception" the view that continued abnormal corporate profits will not sooner or later, through overinvestment or underconsumption, or both, bring about a financial crisis and eventual economic collapse.

But no one can disagree with Mr. Richards' suggestion that both labor and management must understand the economy if it is to be healthy. However, the doubtful opinions of Henry Hazlitt confuse, rather than contribute to, any such understanding.

Hamilton, Ont. H. GRIFFIN

Last Word on Names

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent raises some interesting questions on the superficially innocent basis of changing the occasional surname (S.N., Feb. 15). At what stage, for example, do his "other nationalities" merge into the mass of Canadians? Who is included under the vague heading of "us", and who excluded, and why? Are we to accept all British immigrants at face value, or do we screen them for possible foreign origins? Is the fate of the B.C. Japanese to overtake some group of our native-born citizens every time we become involved in some international disturbance?

How are we to compel the remote descendant of, say, a Slovak immigrant to cultivate the language and customs of that ancestor? Why should he not change a name that may cause him quite unmerited annoyance and embarrassment? In the event of his having a Scotch mother, is he any different from his fellow Canadian with a Scotch father and a Slovak mother? That such names can be a liability is obvious to anybody who has, for instance, served in the army. They bother clerks and supply N.C.O.'s with lively scope for their own peculiar type of wit.

Few of the proud and patriotic bearers of Gaelic names can claim that their names, in the commonly-accepted forms, make no concessions to English spelling and pronunciation. The same is true of Welsh names, such as Jones. How are we to draw the line, and why try? Whether all like it or not, this is one inevitable accompaniment of assimilation. Riding personal or group prejudices ultimately will not prevent the realization of a true Canadian nationality, but it may hamper the process and cause unnecessary bitterness.

Vancouver, B.C. W. B. W. WOODWARD

Exit Incentive

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

R. E. Whiting's criticism of "Primer Lesson. No. 1" (S.N., Feb. 15), in which editorial I heartily concur, stems from the premise that all persons gainfully employed are doing their chosen work. Such is far from being the case. One might safely say that 80 per cent of the world's work is done under compulsion of circumstances, i.e., the necessity of individual effort in order to retain one's place in the community with no choice of the means to that end.

Until the advent of this period of devastatingly high taxation, the laborer was afforded, by dutiful attention to his task, careful spending and planned saving, the means of relieving the monotony of his work. He could happily contemplate an assured future which would include travel, the indulgence of hobbies, and the fulfilment of that which most of us with families crave—namely, the ability to provide personally (Governments please note!) increasing advantages for the family's mental and spiritual growth. (Someone has said that "when the ability to impart joy is equal to the will, the human soul requires no other heaven".)

Governmental planning, however capably handled, can never adequately supplant the incentive provided by human love, and when taxation reaches the point where it defeats and frustrates this compensating influence provided by Providence, it becomes an effective medium for social and moral collapse.

Toronto, Ont. M. C. ROYCE

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

HEADLINE in a Toronto paper:

BEVIN CALLS FOR A
"SOUND" PEACE

But what most people seem to need is a nice quiet one.

•

A member of the House of Commons, urging the adoption of a public address system, said that he wanted to hear all that was going on. Many of his colleagues are believed to have been quite taken aback by the novelty of this idea.

•

Now that a weekly contemporary has described Finance Minister Abbott as a genial man who likes to win friends and influence people, we expect the Budget to be nothing short of a passionate declaration of his eternal affection for all Canadian taxpayers.

•

Progress

Professor J. B. S. Haldane, one of the world's leading biologists, says that there has been little change in man over the last half million years. But he is much cleverer now at doing the queer things he did 500,000 years ago.

•

An exhibition of modern art in Chicago is to be attended by the artists, who will reply to questions about their own pictures. It is not stated where they will get the answers.

•

A Halifax man, charged with assaulting a lady, claimed that she struck him first with a poker, a shovel, a chair, and, finally, the kitchen stove. This is one of those occasions when a retiring disposition has its merits.

•

Following the statement of a medical journal that it will take at least ten years to overcome the shortage of doctors in Canada, readers are advised to postpone all ailments that are not absolutely compulsory.

•

A Hollywood publicity blurb informs the public that 100,000 gallons of water were used during the shooting of one of the latest films. Is it too much to hope that all the characters will end up by taking a jump in the lake?

•

A Toronto clergyman has expressed the opinion that it is not altogether wicked to put a dollar on a horse. A lot depends on the horse selected for the purpose.

•

A columnist discusses the Easter bonnet:

> "The fight is on between a choice of the off-the-face silhouette and the forward hat."

In any event it is likely that the thing will continue to lurk within the vicinity.

•

No Bargain

"It would be difficult to estimate," says a London editorial, "what the recent weather has cost our country." We would go further and say whatever the cost, it wasn't worth it.

•

From the "For Sale" columns of the Montreal Daily Star:

> "WEDDING cake, 2 layers, forgot to cut at wedding. Reasonable . . ."

Quite!

•

After reading that nylon threads are good for fishing, our niece Ettie says she occasionally catches something quite interesting with hers.

•

During a recent hockey match, a member of a well known team was seen apologizing to the referee, but enthusiastic fans still believe that, otherwise, he's tops as a hockey player.

•

Following the announcement that oil reserves are getting low, Junior has made a magnificent gesture by offering to forego his daily cod liver oil for an indefinite period.

•

Renegade Angler

Report of an English police court case:

> "When I asked my husband why he skipped the fish queue, he said he found the pub fire more congenial."

The sound you hear is Izaak Walton turning over in his grave.

•

The latest in motor horns in the United States is a gadget which "roars like a bull." This should prove to be a most effective counterfoil for the timid bleat of the pedestrian.

—Photo by Karsh

Merrill Denison, whose volume on the hundred years' history of the Canadian industrial enterprise now known as the Massey Harris Company Ltd. will appear shortly, is one of the most successful radio dramatists in New York. He got his education in Toronto and his early dramatic experience at Hart House Theatre; his volume of plays, "The Unheroic North", is still one of the classics of Canadian literature. Married to another Canadian author, Muriel (Goggin) Denison, he spends much of his time at his country place at Bon Echo, Ont., but is a New Yorker in wintertime.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

opposing the establishment of an unwanted Nazi control of Czechoslovakia, just for the sake of avoiding war, they are pretty sure to find eventually that that is not the way to avoid it.

Election Shaping Up

THE Liberal party was ejected from power in 1911 by a combination of Conservatives in eight provinces and a group of French Canadians in Quebec who did not accept the policies of the national Conservative party but were willing to join with that party to get rid of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The result was ten years of Conservative rule, in which however the French Canadian dissidents had no share because the party had a sufficient majority in the other provinces to be independent of their votes. There followed the long regime of Mr. King, broken only by the five years of the Bennett Government which was elected almost wholly in consequence of the Great Depression and had little French support. It now seems possible that French Canada could again be detached from the Liberal party, and again it will be without any close attachment to the Conservatives, who have not yet been forgiven for the execution of Riel and the conscriptionist policies of 1918 and 1940-45. The Bourassa element of 1911 lacked one great advantage which the Duplessis element of 1947 possesses, in the control of the provincial Legislature. The present situation is also easier than that of 1911 for the opponents of Liberalism, in that there is an ostensible common cause in which English Conservatives and French dissidents can temporarily unite without compromising their radically different ideologies. This is the cause of provincial autonomy. We say "ostensible common cause" because we are by no means convinced that the Liberal policy of surrender by the provinces (through agreement) of some of their taxing powers in return for large grants in aid is actually a plot against provincial autonomy or would in practice cause it any great damage. But it is easy to represent it both as damaging and as a plot, and such representation is becoming the whole substance of the campaign against the King Government. Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis are making practically the same speeches in their respective Legislatures, and the keynote is more and more tending to be a warning to French Canadians that their special rights and privileges are inextricably bound up with the complete autonomy of an economically powerful Quebec. Mr. Drew obviously cannot expect to get much out of this sort of thing in any provincial elections in Ontario, but it will be of immense value in Quebec in a national contest.

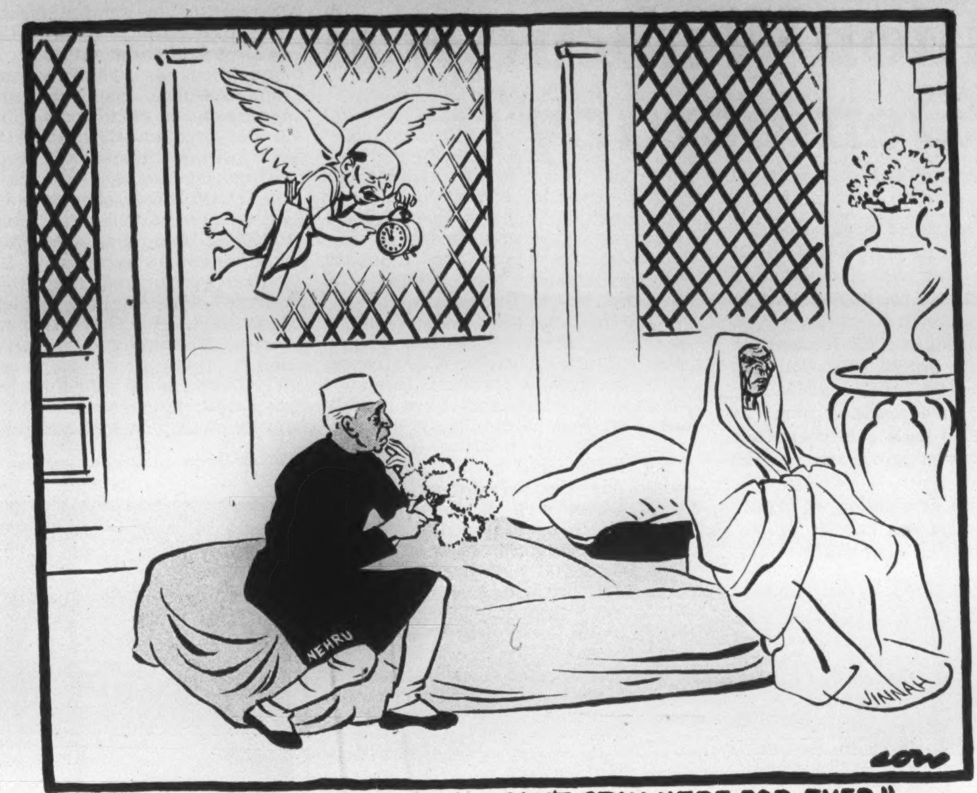
HILL-USED

THESE are my brothers, and these are my sons,
My sisters,—children born to life and earth;
These clanging trolley dreams they brought to birth,
Ambitions rising to these quieter ones
That press on concrete with such varied tones,
With honk or squealing send a splash head-high.
All, wheeled or footed, crowding jostling cry
"Out of the way!—look out for you own bones!"

These are my own kind—and none of them know
How I have craved and striven to be here;
To be among them and their works, that snow
Of screaming gulls, sea-smells, ship-signals clear.
Here is my sea—my longed loved sea—and I
Want more unfriendly woods, crazed hills, and wrinkled sky.

EMILY LEAVENS

At the same time the anti-King leaders are by no means cutting themselves off from all prospects of fiscal aid from the Dominion, for their own and all other provinces. Their contention is that such aid must be conditioned by an over-all agreement among the provinces; and Mr. Bracken is announcing with great confidence that he could effect such an agreement in two days if he were in power at Ottawa. Saskatchewan and New Brunswick do not, therefore, have to vote for Mr. King or sacrifice all hope of Dominion assistance in maintaining a "Canadian" standard of welfare in their relatively impoverished areas.



CUPID: "GET A MOVE ON! I CAN'T STAY HERE FOR EVER"

Copyright in All Countries

It appears fairly certain that the anti-King candidates in Quebec will run under the banner of the Union Nationale, and will not be opposed by Conservatives in any of the French constituencies. This will cause no trouble in Quebec, since Mr. Sabourin, who has charge for Mr. Bracken in that province, is on excellent terms with Mr. Duplessis and has endorsed Union Nationale candidates on many occasions. In other provinces it may cause some raising of eyebrows. The position of Mr. Caouette and the Quebec Social Crediters is more obscure; an open endorsement of them by Mr. Sabourin is not likely.

Active Censorship

AS IT always gives us a certain satisfaction to see censors getting into trouble, we like to record that the Quebec Censorship Board last month banned the prize-winning film lent by the French government for a non-commercial showing at a gala night of the students of the Université de Montréal, and that the Cultural Counsellor of the French Embassy, M. Rénè de Messières, left the gathering when it was announced that the film would not be shown. The Embassy has lodged a protest with the provincial premier.

The objection of the censors is understood to have been that one of the characters in the film commits a crime and is not punished for it. This of course is something that does not occur in real life in the province of Quebec.

Purifying Hansard

THIS weekly has done a great deal in recent years to promote the wider circulation and reading of Hansard, the official record of the debates of the Canadian House of Commons; and its editor-in-chief is an officer of a society which exists for that sole purpose. But we have to warn the Government, the House of Commons, and in particular that committee of the House which is responsible for the management of the record, that we shall not be able to continue this advocacy if Hansard is going to be tampered with so that it ceases to represent what was actually said.

On Monday, March 3, the Right Hon. Louis St. Laurent told the House of Commons that Canadian forces were withdrawn from Germany after the surrender "because we were kicked out". The phrase appeared in the report circulated through Canada by the Canadian Press. It appeared, according to the Montreal *Gazette*, in the original "unofficial" version of Hansard. There is no reasonable doubt that it was uttered; even a Royal Commission composed of Supreme Court justices would be unlikely to find that it was not. Yet Hansard as supplied to us and to the subscribers whom we have influenced to purchase it said that Mr. St. Laurent said that the troops were withdrawn "because we were left out."

This sort of thing is silly. The Canadian public wants to know what Mr. St. Laurent actually said, not what he thinks it would be better for him to have said. It is impossible to suppress what he actually said, and the attempt to suppress it by manipulating Hansard has merely drawn a great deal more attention to what he actually said, besides making it abundantly clear that he wishes he had not said it.

We have had one or two occasions to complain of this sort of thing before. We hope the House of Commons will come to realize that the value of Hansard depends absolutely on its faithfulness to the uttered word. Nobody objects to a little grammatical tidying up or rhetorical toning down; but a change which misrepresents the whole mood and attitude of the speaker on one of the vital issues of the moment is too much—far too much.

A Case for U.N.O.?

IT IS a little surprising that no recommendations have been filed by any representatives of the extreme Nationalist wing of French Canadian opinion, for consideration by the United Nations Organization. It is one of the favorite contentions of the extreme Nationalists that French Canadians as a minority element are entitled to exemption from military service even in wars into which the country has entered by vote of their own representatives in Parliament, and that compulsion to such service constitutes an invasion of their minority rights. The claim would seem to be one admirably suited for discussion by the Division of Human Rights.

We have frequently had occasion to comment, sometimes with marked approval, on articles appearing in *Relations*, the French monthly published by members of the Jesuit Order in Montreal. One of its most constant contributors is Mr. Burton Ledoux, a resident of the United States who comes of French Canadian ancestry. In a recent issue Mr. Ledoux was discussing the rights of minorities, and took occasion to make this statement (we translate as literally as possible):

"Three times, during the last half-century, the French Canadians were compelled to make war, three times against their will, and certainly in opposition to their own feelings towards the people against whom they fought."

The French Canadians are Canadians of French descent. Mr. Ledoux is an American of French descent. In two of these wars the Americans of French descent were quite as much compelled to take part as any Canadian of French descent was, except that the entry into the war was not quite so early. In both of these wars the compulsion to personal service in a theatre of active combat fell upon the French in the United States much earlier and much more effectively than it did upon the French in Canada. It follows therefore, either that the French in the United States were equally tyrannized over by the non-French majority, or else that the French in the United States did not share the feelings of the French in Canada "towards the people against whom they fought" and therefore were not compelled to fight "against their will".

If the French in the United States were equally tyrannized over in these two wars, would it not be in better taste for Mr. Ledoux to make some complaint about the lack of liberty and justice for minorities in his own country before (or at least simultaneously with) his complaint about the same lack in Canada? If the French in the United States did not fight "against their will", it would be interesting to know why they do not share the feelings of the French in Canada "towards the people against whom they fought". Why should the French in Canada be fonder than the French in the United States of the Germans, the Japanese and the Italians, our most recent enemies?

The chief difference between the French in the United States and the French in Canada is, of course, that the former do not enjoy any official status for their language or any special rights for their Catholic schools. It would be unfortunate if it came to be believed that it is because of this difference that the French in the United States accept the decisions of their nation while the French in Canada (or rather those of them for whom Mr. Ledoux writes) do not.

Provincial Hansard

WE EXTEND a most cordial welcome to our newest contemporary, the Hansard reports of the Legislature of Ontario, obtainable from the provincial King's Printer at the considerable but not exorbitant price of $5 a session. They will add very greatly to public knowledge of the abilities and opinions of many members of the Cabinet and Legislature, which have never before been put on exhibition because the daily press had not space enough to deal with the local debates at any length.

For example, it is most satisfactory to read a very full statement of the province's case in the Dominion-provincial controversy, expressed by the Hon. Mr. Frost in language of a much more balanced and temperate character than that in which we are accustomed to hear it. Apart from the insistence of the provincial authorities on retention of the succession duties, a view in which we cannot follow them, we find a good deal with which to sympathize in Mr. Frost's narrative of the abortive conference sessions. And we certainly have nothing but admiration for the dexterity with which he brings in the whole text of the most eloquent expostulation against the Dominion proposals to be uttered in the whole course of the Conference, that of the Liberal premier of Nova Scotia, Mr. Macdonald.

We wish, however, that Mr. Frost had been a little more explicit on the subject of the expenditures which Ontario thinks the Dominion should avoid, as well as the revenue-raising methods. He glances at this topic, which is just as important as the revenue side of the question, in a paragraph on the objections taken "by certain of the provinces" to the practice of the Dominion "going into fields which are in their very nature provincial" (the context makes it clear that he is discussing fields of expenditure) and on the view that it would be better "to let the provinces do those things which under the constitution they should do" and to allot them revenues accordingly. This is a very powerful argument, but completely overlooks the fact that when the expenditures are concerned with the maintenance of a minimum level of public welfare they are bound to fall with very differing weight upon different provinces; the lower the taxable capacity of a province for these purposes, the greater its need for such expenditures. The maintenance of a national level of welfare, instead of nine different provincial levels, is the main purpose of the Dominion proposals, and while these proposals are undoubtedly open to criticism in some respects they should not be criticized as if this purpose did not exist.

SUNT LACRIMAE RERUM

I WALK in the market on Saturday morn
And cannot help feeling a trifle forlorn,
In spite of the presence of fine, farmer lasses
Who smile as the critical customer passes,
For something is missing that once was so fair,
The pleasant pork spareribs that used to be there.

Ah, once they were common as carrots or cheese,
I could pick up a set with the greatest of ease,
For the farmers were certain (as dollars to dimes)
To mark the observance of pig-sticking times,
And bring to the market the seasonal treat
Of spareribs, or headcheese, or even pigs' feet.

J. E. M.

Can Occupation Withdrawal Hasten Jap Democracy?

By RICHARD HUGHES

The long, painful road to a democratic self-government is one that the Japanese must travel themselves. Instead of insuring speedier political development and economic rehabilitation, the presence of occupation soldiers in the defeated country actually constitutes an impediment to native incentive.

This writer praises the work of General MacArthur and his forces—the new constitution that he helped to blueprint and put in operation, the excellent administration which he has given, and the efficient cleansing of fascist rot. Yet, good as it was, the MacArthur occupation phase is now passed, he thinks. Civil administrators, in key posts subtly guiding the Japanese as they work out their own political metamorphosis, should replace the military.

The Russians, while refusing to share the armed occupation of Japan, early foresaw that the prolonged presence of troops was not the proper long-range behavior for victors in Japan, regardless of what might be the necessary method in other defeated countries.

Tokyo.

THERE is a pretty little pre-war story which illustrates Japanese mentality and which concerns an American delegate to the 1933 London Economic Conference who had arranged a preliminary talk with the Japanese delegates staying at his hotel.

Hurrying down from his room after a late lunch, he discovered the solemn little Japanese gentlemen awaiting him in formal dress—striped trousers, morning coats, top-hats on the table. He was wearing only a lounge suit. So, after the preliminary bows, he invented an excuse about a transatlantic 'phone call to cover his retreat to his room for a quick change to formal dress. Down again, panting, in fifteen minutes, he discovered the Japanese, sitting gravely and silently, all wearing lounge suits.

That is as useful a way as any of describing the contemporary Japanese attitude towards the strange, incomprehensible outward forms of democracy, which they have meekly accepted and uncomplainingly donned. They are wearing their new Constitution like a new suit. They don't like the tight-fitting Western waistcoat as well as they like their comfortable *yukata,* and the crease in the striped trousers is a mysterious Occidental nuisance. But if the democratic style is one of the prices of defeat, conformity after all may be smoothly accepted with a fatalistic shrug.

Such is the reaction of most of the officials, politicians and ministers—who differ little (except in their inferior ability) from the officials, politicians and ministers who led Japan to war, conquest and defeat.

Remote Prospect

The Japanese farmer? The barefooted coolie whose sole preoccupation is his precious rice? The pale, under-nourished city worker? Let Miyamotosan, patriarchal headman of the Hairy Ainu race (Japan's vanishing bearded aborigines) answer for them. I asked him in his fetish-hung shack on the wild Pacific coast of Hokkaido what he thought of the new Constitution.

"Democracy is no doubt a very good thing," he replied, pensively stroking his two-foot gray beard. "But me—I like to hunt bears."

The same phenomenon can even be witnessed among the school children.

Put all this in simpler words, and, if the purpose of the Occupation was to make the Japanese dutiful, subservient and harmless, that purpose has already been achieved with outstanding success—for the time being, anyhow. But if the purpose was to democratise the Japanese, to convert them from dangerous primitive automatism, to quicken their political awareness, to turn them to ways of peace, to change their hearts as well as their coats—that prospect is still as remote, distant and cheerless as the snows on Fuji.

Doubtless no one realizes this more clearly than General MacArthur himself, who can do no more than provide the Japanese with opportunity. All the re-education, retraining and re-learning, all the painful trial-by-error progress to democratic self-government must be made by the Japanese themselves, under their own leaders, through their own willing efforts, by their own struggles and self-sacrifice. That lesson of democracy is ever slow and painful. Indoctrination in the man-crowded, volcanic soil of Japan will be as agonizingly protracted as, say, the abolition of the caste system in India.

Yukio Ozaki, the grand old Japanese liberal who at 87 years of age has held his seat in the Diet since its inception, despite his defiance of the warlords and unflinching fight for democracy in Japan, says that Japanese conversion will take at least three generations. He is probably right.

Mental Changeover

"Unless the people effect their mental changeover and have the mind of an independent man, they will fail to enforce the new Constitution properly." So runs my halting literal translation of the wise old man's warning to his countrymen. "It is considerably difficult, however, for a man to have his mental changeover," he has said. "We must expect that at least three generations would be required before this is done—even if it is undertaken in earnest."

Most depressing feature of the Occupation, in my judgment, is the continued absence from the political and social scene of any popular Japanese leader. The Japanese, being the Japanese, will not move instinctively or on their own initiative in the direction of personal freedom and political liberty. Order them to kill or to cease to kill, and they will obey with blind obedience. But instruct them to think for themselves, to doubt and challenge traditional superstition, to establish a free and critical press, and they will hide, alarmed, bristling and suspicious, in their temples. They shrink from mental freedom and personal decision.

To the mass of the Japanese people at the moment, Democracy means victory in war and prosperity in peace—but not necessarily superiority as a way of life. They don't know democracy; they don't understand it. For them, democracy has all the disquiet and fascination of the unknown. It means the atom bomb and chewing gum, giant 'planes and movie actresses, jeeps and cigarettes.

Patience to Persist

In the face of this inertia and ignorance, will the West have the patience to persist in helping shape and hasten Japan's belated democratic processes? Can the United Nations achieve better results by substituting subtler control in key administrative posts for the uniformed sentry-duty of Military

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Occupation? What about Communism?

These questions must be frankly asked and answered in any realistic stocktaking of the Occupation of Japan.

It seems to me now that there are strong and plausible arguments in favor of the gradual withdrawal of the Occupation troops. The Soviet, which cagily refused to share the armed occupation of Japan, has demonstrated through its mission in Tokyo that a victor's interests can be served efficiently enough on the soil of a defeated enemy without the physical presence of bayonets and the misbehavior of bored and idle peacetime troops. There is, blatantly, no need for the presence of armed troops to enforce and maintain order and obedience among the Japanese, whose disciplined and cheerful surrender — whatever its motivation—has been without example in history. Anyway, the business of administration and reconstruction in a defeated country is not a military job. The military mind, as a matter of course, is not trained for the delicate and skilled arts of peace.

Instead of the brutal logic of arms, there are here human values —social, philosophic, even metaphysical.

Occupation Limitations

The weaknesses and deficiencies in the Allied Occupation are transparently the weaknesses inherent in any military occupation. Occupation soldiers can police and humiliate, compel physical obedience. They can stop people throwing bombs. They can arrest agitators. They can become jailers as well as sentries. In heroic instances, they can even provide a shining example for the defeated enemy by their noble democratic bearing, gentlemanly restraint and politician-like baby-kissing.

But who can reasonably expect them to instruct the tortuously simple-minded Japanese primitives in the higher doctrines of intellectual democracy? What high military officer can set about teaching a Japanese the value of objective thinking, of individual human life, of government by the law, of the independence of jurists?

This is not personal criticism of General MacArthur, who has labored mightily in preparing opportunity for the Japanese, but who must yield place eventually to the Western technician, observer, civilian administrator and (if you will) skilled propagandist, who will, behind the scenes and with growing Japanese cooperation, convert that opportunity into achievement. The very presence of the uniformed soldiers of a victorious enemy inside a defeated country's frontiers must in itself develop a powerful psychological inertia against any peaceful rebirth of that nation, any political reform, any social reconstruction. And the longer that popular movement inside Japan is delayed or discouraged, the stronger must be the ultimate and alternative tendency towards Communism inside Japan.

Long-Range Policy Needed

The expert in preference to the soldier is surely better fitted to hasten the emergence of the native leader and to support him in his policies—once, as in Japan, the role of the soldier in imposing the fact of defeat on the enemy and in ensuring that the terms of defeat have been accepted, is ended. All this speculation and suggestion, however, must be based on a long-range policy in Japan.

There were strong liberal and even radical impulses in Japan in the early twenties, but they were ruthlessly stamped out. All the work of the West, all the sacrifices of the millions who fought and died to defeat the Japanese warlords, will be worse than futile if, after having induced a liberal renaissance in Japan, the key administrators are removed prematurely on the score of expense, expedience or indifference, throwing the lambs of the new democratic Japan to the famished wolves of the old samurai Japan.

After a year and a half of Occupation, the difficulties of the West, in fact, can be said to have only begun in Japan. The Japanese has agreeably changed his coat to meet the West's curious sartorial requirements in democracy. But his heart remains his own secret and his own business.

Sir George Sansom recorded profoundly of Old Japan: "When the Japanese adopted Chinese administrative methods, which by the time of the T'ang rulers had developed to a high pitch of efficiency, they borrowed the forms and the terminology, but not the underlying principles. The constitution of society in Japan was now perhaps even more aristocratic than it had ever been, for the creation of new offices merely gave to the privileged classes new powers and new prestige. It is hardly too much to say that the new Chinese Constitution merely perpetuated under other names, and often emphasized, the abuses of the old."

The West has yet to demonstrate that that sage criticism of past "reform" in Japan may not be prescient prophecy of future "reform" in Japan.

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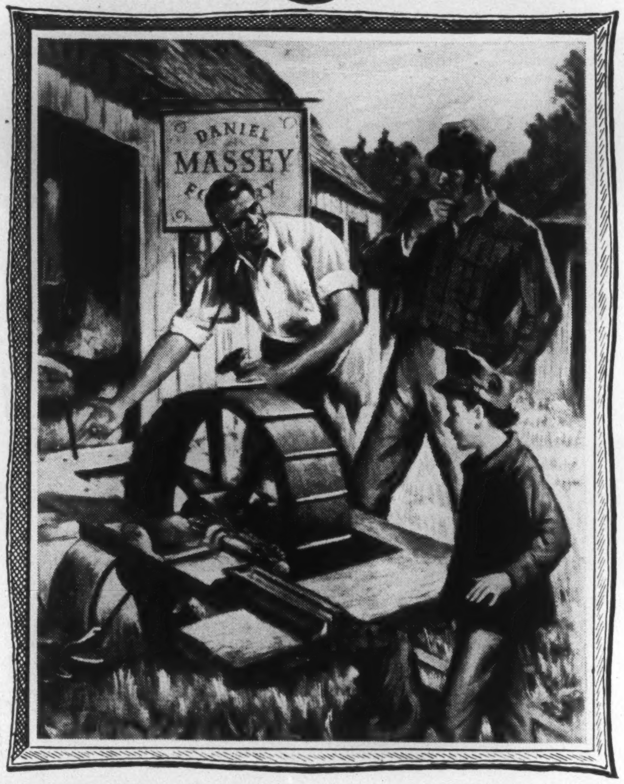
MR. BERTHOLD MONGEAU whose appointment as a director of Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited has been announced by the President of the Company, Mr. T. O. Peterson. Mr. Mongeau is President of Mongeau & Robert Co. Ltd., Montreal fuel firm, President of Martineau Cut Stone Ltd., a director of Rochon & Parent Ltd., General Contractors and Renaissance Films Distribution, Inc.

Born at St. Michel de Napierville, Que., Mr. Mongeau was educated at College St. Laurent. He is married and has two daughters.

1847 1947



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OTTAWA LETTER

Are Tax Decisions of Ontario and Quebec Only Interim Tactics?

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

CONSIDERING the inducements dangled by the Dominion Government in front of the provinces as rewards for entering into new five-year tax agreements, and on the reverse side the possible political penalties and hazards which must be faced by provinces electing to go it on their own, the decisions announced last week by the governments of Messrs. Drew and Duplessis cannot but arouse a good deal of sneaking admiration in some quarters. At least they are sticking to their guns.

The results remain to be seen. Much depends on whether these are interim tactics or whether they represent a carefully-laid plan for showing up the Dominion Government. Some of the details are difficult to interpret; and any attempt to weigh the position of the provinces on the one hand and of the taxpayers living within the provinces (a) as it will be, and (b) as it might have been, is handicapped not only by the complexity of the consequences but on inability to guess how long the present very buoyant revenues of all the provinces will continue.

A few elementary considerations stand out. Ontario was offered $74 millions in 1947 if it would agree not to levy personal and corporation income taxes and succession duties. However, since such an agreement "would have been a betrayal of the interests of the province" (to use Hon. Leslie Frost's language) it was not entered into. Instead, a 7 per cent provincial corporation tax was levied and the provincial gasoline tax increased 3 cents a gallon. These two additional taxes are expected to yield $50½ millions in the coming fiscal year. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that had the province found itself able to enter into the agreement, it could have restricted the corporation tax to 5 per cent (or omitted it entirely if Quebec and Nova Scotia also signed agreements), and left the gasoline tax at eight cents. It would have lost the revenue from succession duties, but there would still have been several millions surplus which could have been used to reduce taxes, to introduce new social welfare measures, or for investment in provincial natural resources.

Another alternative would have been to confine the new corporation income tax levy to five per cent—which would then have made it parallel to the tax which the Dominion Government has required all agreeing provinces to levy until such time as all provinces come into the agreements, and to levy five per cent of the Dominion tax rate upon personal incomes. This last levy would not have cost the provincial taxpayers anything, since the Dominion Government agreed last June to allow up to five per cent as a deduction from its own rates; and the revenue derivable from the sum of these two taxes should have been approximately the same as from the seven per cent corporation tax. The net effect of this alternative would have been to save corporations taxable in Ontario two per cent tax in the coming year.

No doubt members of the Ontario Cabinet will explain these alternatives in the course of the budget debate. Meantime it can be guessed that the choice of the 7 per cent corporation tax and no levy on personal incomes, rather than a 5 per cent levy on each, was decided upon for two reasons: (a) it avoided the annoyance of provincial taxpayers being called upon to fill out two returns (even if the total levy was no greater); (b) it supported the idea that Premier Drew was doing everything possible to avoid tax duplication.

Not Tax Reform

But whatever the reasoning behind it, the alternative chosen is open to criticism. It can hardly be called a move in the direction of tax reform. In states like Sweden, where tax theory and practice have gone a long way forward, it is considered that the fairest of all taxes is the personal income tax, and that if it is equitably and progressively levied, —and aggressively, of course—it obviates the need of corporation income tax at all. To add seven per cent to Ontario's corporation tax does not really move in the direction of eliminating duplication, since corporation income tax levies are themselves duplicate taxes, since most income after having been taxed as corporation profits is taxed again by the Dominion as personal income.

Another curious feature of both the Ontario and Quebec decisions is their seeming magnanimity towards the Dominion Government. If Premiers Drew and Duplessis, as is sometimes said, are piqued at the attitude of the Ottawa Ministry, they are taking a strange way of showing it. By levying a five per cent personal income tax and a five per cent corporation tax they could have saved the corporations of Ontario and Quebec (and in due course the individual recipient of profits from enterprise) many millions, and taken it from the Dominion Treasury (which levies on the entire Dominion), since the personal income tax would have been deductible from federal tax returns and have reduced Mr. Abbott's receipts by that sum.

Moreover, by announcing that they are not coming into the tax agreement, they relieve the federal estimates this coming fiscal year of a total of $137 millions (less statutory subsidies), which otherwise would have been payable to Ontario and Quebec on the present estimates of 1947 population and national income.

Point of Propriety

It is true that as an aftermath of this forbearance, both Premiers Drew and Duplessis have been led to urge Mr. Abbott to make very substantial further cuts in personal income tax in his forthcoming budget. This raises incidentally a nice point of propriety. If a Dominion Minister of Finance were to demand of a Provincial Treasurer that because of something he had just done himself on a unilateral basis the Provincial Treasurer should change one of his tax levies, he would probably be told promptly to mind his own business, that provincial tax rates were a matter of provincial autonomy. But it is curious to see Provincial Premiers arranging matters so that they themselves will meet the possible odium of new levies, and, by shouldering such a load, make it possible for the Dominion Minister of Finance to curry political favor for his party and administration by providing a substantial measure of relief to exasperated taxpayers.

Since the tax policy of both Ontario and Quebec is evidently an interim one, it would probably be unfair to stress other angles, such as the following: an eleven-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax in the face of almost certainly increasing gasoline prices, and the present heavy liquor profits, are types of consumption taxes which will yield very handsomely so long as the national income is inflated by export credits running to about a billion dollars a year plus all the pent-up demand and purchasing power accumulated during the war. But — as was shown in the twenties — they are sources of revenue, one of which has proved to be very vulnerable to depression and inflexible in nature, and the other is a tax on business as well as pleasure. Premier Drew asserted in the course of his remarks at the Dominion-Provincial Conference in May 1946 that within three years Ontario must prepare for a $200 million dollar budget.

To raise $200 million at the current national income level may be possible without excessive tax levies on Ontario taxpayers; but it does not require much imagination to see that an economic recession in the present state of Dominion-Provincial relations would soon impair even the position of such a wealthy province as Ontario, by eating into corporation profits and liquor receipts, while laying upon municipalities and provinces alike a burden of unemployment relief and social welfare for which, so far, the constitutional responsibility still rests on local and provincial authorities.

Has *any* progress at all been made since the provinces were asked to attend a Dominion-Provincial Conference in August 1945? It is only necessary to contrast the present hodgepodge situation with the high hope of that meeting, to sense how far short the ten governments have so far fallen of achieving a real partnership. However, it is surely worth something that the taxpayers in the weaker provinces are not faced in the next five years with the prospect of multiple taxation, excessive imposts, or drastic slashing of provincial services, as they might well have been in the absence of the new tax agreements, and in the event of some recession from present — perhaps artificially high—levels of national activity and income.

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Canada Awaits Result of Ont. Liquor Act

By EDWARD B. HIGGINS

The effects of the new liquor legislation recently brought into force by the Ontario Government will be under close scrutiny by sister provinces in the Dominion. Designed to eliminate the confusion bred by past liquor laws, the new Act is expected to provide suitable outlets which will foster an atmosphere conducive to moderation.

A definite responsibility, however, rests on all those who may now avail themselves of its privileges. A new era may well be facing the people of Ontario in which true moderation in the consumption of alcoholic beverages will become a reality.

THROUGH the provisions of the new Liquor Licence Act, 1946, the province of Ontario has, at long last, embarked upon what it is hoped will be a new era in the social consumption af alcohol.

For decades in this province, liquor legislation — or the lack of it — has created confusion in the minds of most individuals and has led to habits of social drinking far removed from accepted social practices in other countries. These deleterious habits had their genesis, then, in the failure of legislation to recognize and meet the normal requirements of citizens in an era characterized by a growing liberalism in respect to alcoholic beverages.

Overlapping Legislation

A review of liquor legislation in the province of Ontario reveals a chronological history of the confusing and mistakenly restrictive steps which have created the situation so heartily condemned by most thoughtful citizens. It is a history of overlapping legislation—of a division of authority between Federal and Provincial Governments.

The Dominion Government, for example, under pressure of the times, in 1878 passed the Canadian Temperance Act, commonly called the Scott Act. It provided for prohibition in those counties and cities that expressed such a desire by a majority vote. Between the years 1879 and 1885, 31 counties and five cities in Ontario held plebiscites under the provisions of the Act.

As a result the Act came into force in 25 of these counties and two cities. That the C.T.A. failed to function to the satisfaction of the people soon became apparent, for by 1890 every single county which had voted it into force rejected it in subsequent votes by large majorities and at the turn of the century there was no single Ontario county, city or electoral district in which the C.T.A. was then in force. At a later date the counties of Peel, Perth, Huron and the district of Manitoulin voted the C.T.A. into force.

The Canada Temperance Act, so far as Ontario was concerned, thus appeared to be a dead issue. It had apparently been superseded by a clause in the Ontario Liquor Act, adopted in 1890, which permitted the holding of votes in smaller units of territory, such as towns, villages, townships, etc. This law, while embodying features that made it more acceptable to the people of Ontario, fell short in that it brought about a patch-work pattern of either bone-dry prohibition or open sale in adjacent communities. No provision existed for selective determination of method of sale.

Unenforceable O.T.A.

Then in 1916, as part of the Provincial war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors was passed. This was the unenforceable Ontario Temperance Act which introduced an era of prohibition continuing until 1927.

The history of prohibition is not a tale of Utopia to even the most ardent dry. Prohibition failed in Ontario, as elsewhere, because it did not attain even a reasonable degree of public acceptance and thus command voluntary observance.

Bootlegging and smuggling flourished as never before. It was fashionable to have your liquor delivered by bootleggers; hip flasks and hidden bottles were standard equipment. Prohibition did not work because the laws of the land did not meet the community conception of a good society or good citizenship.

In 1927, a period of semi-prohibition was inaugurated with the establishment of Government stores for the packaged sale of liquor. Because of the still restrictive nature of this new legislation, Ontario remained in the grip of many of the continuing evils of prohibition. Designed obviously to be an improvement on prohibition, it still did not go as far as public opinion had, by this time, advanced. Consequently, instead of being a liberalizing measure, it merely contributed to public confusion on the subject of the distribution of alcohol in Ontario.

By 1934, the demand for wider facilities of sale was reflected in enactment by the Government of the day of legislation providing for on-premise sale of lighter alcoholic beverages. Beer and wine thus became generally available under a system of sale in beverage rooms and dining rooms of licensed hotels.

During the first few years of its operation, this more liberal system proved reasonably satisfactory. With the advent of war, however, the picture rapidly deteriorated. Increased demand, increased spending power, and restricted manufacture combined to produce wartime shortages and rationing.

Again the system failed to meet public requirements and demonstrated the need for down-to-earth, realistic legislation attuned to modern conditions. Governments found it increasingly difficult to enforce regulations and public criticism continued to increase.

The New Act

Heeding this insistent demand of public opinion for a more liberal and workable system, the Ontario Provincial Government introduced legislation called the Liquor Licence Act of 1946. Brought into force on January, 1947, and likely to become operative in April, the Act provides for the public consumption of other liquors, as well as beer and wine. Cocktail lounges and dining lounges, it is now hoped, will end the loudly condemned practices of bedroom drinking.

From examination of the new Act, it is clear that a thorough study of licensing systems elsewhere was made before its provisions were finally drafted. Every effort has apparently been made in framing the new Act, to bring into being a system that will, by its obvious reasonableness, be acceptable to the majority of the people of Ontario.

Will this new system put to an end the confusion that has so long existed in Ontario's approach to the social consumption of alcoholic beverages?

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Twenty-Nine Million Dollars Can't Be Wrong

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I FOUND my friend Miss A. busy with a pad and pencil at her dinette table. She apologized for the condition of her flat which was buried under a heavy mulch of newspapers. "I've been trying to figure things out," she said. "The morning paper keeps telling me the new Drew budget will save the Province at least $29,000,000 and the evening paper says it's going to *cost* the Province at least $29,000,000. They can't both be right."

"Why not?" I said. "You can do anything you want with figures." I sat down and picked up Miss A.'s pencil. "It's lucky for you I happened to drop in," I said, "because I've been going over this all week and I think I know the answers... Look at it this way: The Federal Government's final offer to the Province was $74,000,000 with about $15,000,000 representing statutory subsidies and succession duties which had to be paid anyway. You deduct an additional $30,000,000 which represents collections under a five per cent corporation tax that the Province would have collected if it hadn't been necessary to subtract it from the amount paid by the Dominion—" I glanced up. "Is that clear?"

Miss A. batted her eyelids nervously. "Perfectly," she said.

"Very well, then," I said, "this places the loss to the Province at $29,000,000, exclusive of the fines collected by the Federal Government from people who fail to pay their income tax or who make their returns on Kleenex or other disposable tissues; unless, of course, the plaintiff raises the question of qualified privilege, in which case the defendant pays the costs."

"That isn't the Drew budget; that's the Drew libel case," Miss A. said indignantly.

"Don't interrupt," I said, "or you'll get me all mixed up. Now where was I? Oh, yes, the $74,000,000 subsidy. Now supposing Ontario had accepted the subsidy. Add this to the Ontario revenue from sources not tapped by the Federal Government and you get a potential of $187,186,000, which turns out to be more than $20,000,000 over and above the estimated expenditures of the province during 1946-47. In other words, a direct saving of over $20,000,000 to the Ontario taxpayer."

MISS A. drew a breath. "Couldn't we just leave it at that?" she asked.

"Just a minute," I said, "the sum saved by the Ontario taxpayer will probably be squandered by the Federal Government on the Provinces who agreed to surrender their autonomy. In that case it represents a direct *loss* of over $20,000,000 to the Ontario taxpayer."

"Anyway we saved our autonomy," Miss A. said after a moment. "That's something money can't buy."

"Not from Premier Drew," I said, "and you know the old saying, 'Rags are royal raiment when they're worn for autonomy's sake'."

Miss A. eyed me sternly. "Would *you* be willing to surrender your autonomy for $29,000,000?" she asked.

I considered. "You could buy an awful lot of pretty things with $29,000,000," I said at last, avoiding my friend's eye.

Miss A. shook her head. "Yes, but you'd hate yourself for it in the morning," she said.

Apparently my explanations didn't clarify the situation satisfactorily for Miss A. When I met her at lunch two days later, I found her busily figuring out the Ontario budget on the restaurant menu. "Just a minute," she said excitedly, "and I can prove to you that there's actually a net saving of over $20,000,000 in the Drew budget." She bent over her figures. "Take $21,065,000 from the expected $21,065,000 deficit, add the anticipated surplus and you get an interim surplus of $454,000. Now add a technical increase of 3 cents a gallon gasoline tax, and you get an additional $12,000,000, or in other words $44,000,000 from gas. Then you reduce the Federal corporations tax 10 per cent, and add a 7 per cent Ontario corporation tax, which really represents a 3 per cent corporation tax—"

"And doesn't count anyway, because it can be absorbed by the consumer, or taxpayer," I said.

"And the 3 per cent mines tax doesn't count either," Miss A. said, "because it's deductible from profits in calculating Federal corporations taxes. . . You go ahead and order; I want to finish this up."

"I can't order while you're working out the Ontario budget on the menu card," I said.

Miss A. frowned and returned to her figuring. After a minute or two she passed the menu card across to me. "There it is!" she said triumphantly. "And it works out to exactly $29,000,000.85 saved the Ontario taxpayer by the Drew Budget. The only thing I can't quite figure out is the extra eighty-five cents."

I examined Miss A.'s estimate carefully. "The extra eighty-five cents," I said, "is the price of the Chicken Pot Pie on the menu."

Miss A. put on her glasses. "Why so it is," she said. "Well, it's nice to get that accounted for. Anyway the rest of the figures prove absolutely that the Drew Budget represents a definite saving of $29,000,000 to the Ontario tax payer."

"It does if you add them vertically," I said, "but I bet if you added them horizontally you'd find that it represents a $29,000,000 loss."

"That's ridiculous," Miss A. said. She picked up the menu then put it down again, quickly and a little nervously. "Of course, you may be right and you can't really prove anything by figures," she said.

"ON THE contrary," I said, "my point was that you *can* prove anything by figures. That's why it's so much less confusing to work from analogy. For instance, supposing you and I had a wartime lunch arrangement of centralized finance to which I contributed while you actually spent the money. Now I get tired of the agreement because I say I'm contributing more than my share and besides you're throwing away money on a lot of side-dishes I don't care for. But you don't want to break the arrangement and you say that if I'll just stay in you'll see I get the $1.25 Southern Style dinner. I say, 'Thanks, I'd rather have the 65 cent vegetable plate and pay for it myself'."

Miss A. sniffed. "I doubt if you could even manage that, with your financing," she said.

"You'd be surprised," I said. "It seems that instead of my usual deficit I've actually built up a nice little surplus by a system of provident financing such as investing in good brewery stock and cutting out my cleaning woman's wartime subsidy of $1 and two car-tickets. Besides I have the rest of the money coming to me from you under our wartime arrangement."

"I see," Miss A. said, "so you're using the centralized funds to pay for your vegetable plate after all."

"Not at all," I said. "Since this isn't to be recurring revenue I use it as a capital receipt, less the statutory subsidy of 10 per cent to the waitress.

"Then do you use your surplus to pay for your luncheon?" Miss A. asked.

"Not necessarily," I said. "I might use it to retire my debt to the dentist, and put my luncheon check on my expected deficit account for 1948."

"But you have to pay for your lunch," Miss A. said, "otherwise you go to jail!"

"In that case," I said, "the taxpayer pays for my lunch."

Miss A. shook her head wearily. "The more you think about it the more confusing it gets," she said, and picking up the menu held it at arm's length, "I guess I'll have Anticipated Surplus Surprise," she said. "What are you having?"

"Oh, I'm not particular," I said, "I guess I'll take the Special Federal Handout à la King."

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J.E.P.

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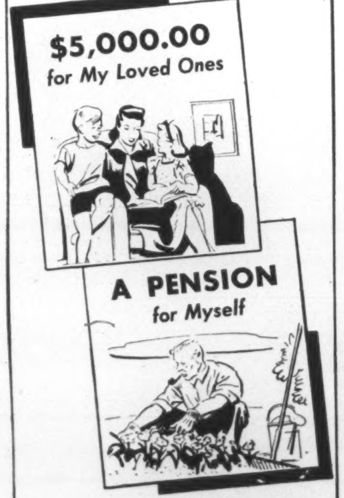

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman's Foreign Policy Stand Quickens Republican Red-Hunt

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

COMMUNISTS are finding "Capitalists" uncomfortable bedfellows these days in the U.S. Commies never did and probably never will get along with most individuals of great wealth, but under the name Capitalists I have lumped every American, wealthy or poor, who prefers the free democratic way of life to Soviet totalitarianism. Yes, the hated "petty bourgeoisie," as the great middle-class of the world is dubbed in academic Communist parlance, has at last decided that he can no longer condone those who would rob him of his freedom. And the Reds don't like it.

This seems to be back of the current effort to rid American trade unions and the Government itself of Communists and fellow travellers. Exemplification of this thinking in the highest official sphere was offered by President Truman in his request that financial and military aid be given Turkey and Greece to head off Russian aggression.

The Republican-dominated Congress is determined to curb Communism and if possible to throw the movement right out of the country. Obviously, this determination, which prevails in a period that is still relatively prosperous, has political implications that cannot be predicted. Come hard times, with its attendant trend toward radicalism, and the general sentiment might swing to the left.

The G.O.P. accused the late President Roosevelt of having appeased the Communists both at home and in Russia. There was a time when it was politically necessary to be well to the left of centre. That was F.D.R.'s position, and it won for him the eternal hatred of a large segment of Big Business. Mr. Truman also declared himself to be "a little bit to the left of centre" when he took office. Now, he appears to be moving more toward centre. Favorable reaction of press and public to his stand on the Mediterranean crisis reveals that this sits well with his countrymen.

Organized labor has taken cognizance of the trend and there are efforts in some quarters to houseclean Red elements. Real help in this direction will be given by Congress and other groups opposed to Communism. Administration policy was enunciated by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach when he advocated that Congress outlaw the Communist Party in the U.S. to curb the activities of subversive groups.

"Why," he asked of a House Labor Committee hearing, "should we recognize the Communist Party in the United States—allow them to elect officers such as mayors and Members of Congress—when the party has for its purpose the overthrow of the Government of the U.S.?"

One answer to this rhetorical question, which was not given, but which reflects views of famed G-Man J. Edgar Hoover, is that it is just as well to permit the Communist Party to exist because if driven underground it will be impossible to police. Mr. Hoover's boss, Attorney General Tom Clark, is said to agree.

Forthright handling of Communism in these United States is proposed in two bills introduced in the House. The Un-American Activities Committee headed by Representative Thomas, New Jersey Republican, will hold hearing on them soon.

Anti-Red Checks

Representative Sheppard, California Democrat, offered a resolution to prohibit membership in the Communist Party, on threat of severe penalties. A different tack was taken by Representative Rankin, Mississippi Democrat, who would ban political candidacy to a member of the Communist Party and would prohibit Red teachings in schools and the handling of pinko literature in post offices.

This, of course, is but one side of the Red issue. Mr. Schwellenbach's statement provoked a flurry of protests from Communist leaders and several labor leaders. Party Secretary Eugene Dennis said the Labor Secretary's remarks "shocked the followers of the late President Roosevelt and especially the labor movement." He asserted that suppression of civil liberties and trade unions always followed outlawing of Communism.

Republican Representative Gwinn, of New York, revealed that he received many wires protesting a ban on Communism. A message from Morris Davis, Secretary of the A.F.L. Brotherhood of Painters described the proposal as "treasonous and pro-Fascist" while Nicholas Carnes of the C.I.O. Department Store Employees Union termed it "a body blow to civil rights."

While the hue and cry is now on for Red scalps, Americans' legislative checks and balances will likely prevent any violation of civil rights.

Russia has precipitated this intense interest in Communism by her acts throughout the world. Of course, such regional developments as the Canadian spy exposé and the arrest of Gerhardt Eisler, described as No. 1 Red agent in the U.S., have helped to bring the issue to a head.

American capital, as represented by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, has called for cleansing the labor movement of Communism. In a report on Red penetration of American labor unions, the chamber declares that if Reds are removed there'll be less labor strife. In its union analysis, the chamber says that a Communist-controlled union is a "bridgehead of a foreign power". It points out that "when a conflict arises between Soviet Aims and American ideals, the Communist union will support the former and criticize American foreign and domestic policies."

A Union for Sabotage

Furthermore, it contends that "a union of this type is a pliable instrument, when needed, for military espionage and sabotage. It will fit into the general Communist propaganda machine, which aims to further the Soviet Union and deride the United States." The Chamber declares that the problem of Communism in labor relations can no longer be ignored because it vitally affects the employer, the worker and the public.

This business group has not provided the answer to the problem posed by Mr. Schwellenbach: How do you prove a man is a Communist? He said this difficulty was due to the fact that "one of the first lessons a Communist learns is to lie and deny he is a Communist."

Nevertheless, the Secretary added, his Department, with the aid of the F.B.I., had been able to identify six employees as Reds and had discharged them.

Republican Congressmen out after scalps of some of Mr. Schwellenbach's top deputies seem to have less difficulty in making up their minds as to who has Communist leanings. Representative Keefe of Wisconsin declared that he will do everything he can to oust Edgar L. Warren as head of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service. Mr. Keefe says Mr. Warren had belonged to the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Bookshop, both of which he says are Communist front groups. The Republican majority also wants to get rid of 14 of Mr. Warren's top aides in the Conciliation service.

Under a recent Supreme Court decision, Congress cannot oust suspected Communists or Commie sympathizers merely by withholding their pay. As a result the G.O.P. has adopted a new strategy. If departments do not readily discharge suspected employees, appropriations for functions of the department will be stricken from the budget.

It is clear that any drive to rid Government departments of "Reds, pinks and their followers" has the full blessing of the Republican leadership. Southern Democrats are also backing up the Republicans.

Old-line Democrats aren't throwing that leftwing vote overboard as yet. Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, a Roosevelt Democrat although a Southerner, was one of the Congressmen who thought Mr. Truman might be making a bad move by squaring off with Russia. History-in-the making has the answer.

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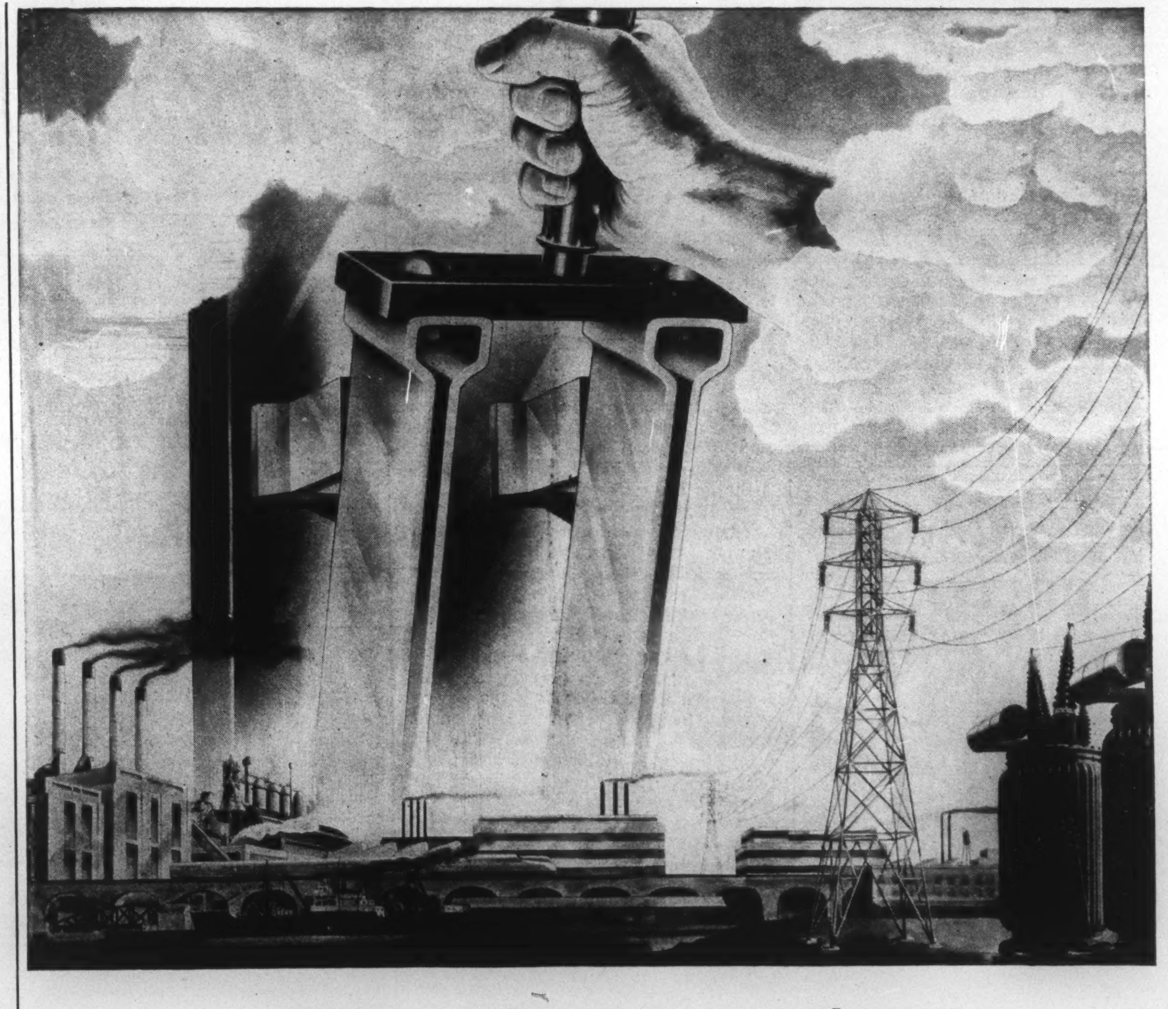

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THE WORLD TODAY

United States' "Hour of Destiny" and the Truman-Marshall Policy

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN A twenty-one minute speech last week President Truman swept away precepts and shibboleths which have dominated American thinking on international policy for generations.

George Washington's warning against "foreign entanglements" could no longer apply now that the United States had become a world power. The much-abused imperial system of Great Britain had suddenly to be replaced by a not-so-different American security system. And the balance of power, so often decried as the maker of war, was found to be in need of immediate restoration, to preserve the peace.

This departure in American policy —if Congress backs it up fully—will deserve all of the fancy adjectives being applied to it—some responsible observers in Washington have gone as far back as President Monroe's warning to the European autocrats in 1823 for a comparison.

Others compare it with Roosevelt's announcement of the Lend-Lease program, in 1941, to sustain those nations still resisting Hitler. The New York *Times*, editorially, makes a more modest comparison with Roosevelt's "quarantine the aggressors" speech of 1937, perhaps to draw the lesson that *that* policy, which might have prevented the Hitler war, was not put into effect.

What succession of events sent Harry Truman before a woefully unprepared Congress, and an even less prepared American public, with such a momentous change of foreign policy? Why was it launched just at this moment, while the Moscow Conference was taking up its work? And what do the American leaders hope to achieve with it?

Let us try to put ourselves in the shoes of the Washington administration and consider the events which had been piling up on them during the past two months. First we have in the very fact of General Marshall's appointment as Secretary of State a reminder that he had had to give up his mission in China as a failure.

China had been sponsored by the United States as a member of the "Big Five," and represented her hope as a friend and ally to become the great new stabilizing factor in the Far East.

From Korea, General Hodges had arrived home with a report that there was a complete stalemate in the negotiations to reach a settlement which would unify and liberate that country. On the contrary a serious danger was posed in this highly strategic area by his information that the Russians were arming 500,000 Koreans in their northern zone.

Filling the British Gap

Next came Prime Minister Attlee's announcement that Britain definitely would retire from India by June 1948. Sir Stafford Cripps admitted in Commons that the British officials and military in India did not have the necessary strength to reassert British authority there if this were desired.

In any case, India would no longer provide, through its fine fighting men and its growing armament industry, the backbone of a security system which had stretched from Suez to Singapore and Hong Kong.

Then Palestine. The disturbance there was becoming increasingly serious. The British Government had not said, even in referring the case to the United Nations, that it was considering giving up the mandate. Yet more and more voices were being raised in London to urge that in her difficult position Britain could no longer afford to maintain 100,000 able-bodied potential workers in Palestine, and divert the labor of 40,000 others at home to supply them.

In the strategic Middle East the British were also on their way out of Egypt. They had only very slight forces left in Iraq; and less than a division in Greece. Washington began to take in deadly seriousness Winston Churchill's warning that the Empire was "clattering-down."

While thoughtful Americans were beginning to consider how the power vacuum being created by the rapid shrinkage of the British Empire, which had maintained security throughout all this central part of the world for over a century, was likely to be filled, Washington suddenly was faced squarely with a request from the British to take over their commitments in Greece and Turkey.

Here Was the Issue

Here was the question posed in concrete form. There was no room for theoretical discussion as to whether the vacuum would be filled or who would fill it if the British withdrew. The Communists already had staged one attempted coup to take over Greece, in December 1944 (and how bitterly the Americans had criticized the British for thwarting it!), and at this moment were attacking the country from Soviet-dominated Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Against Turkey the Russians had made specific demands for military bases on the Dardanelles and the cession of territory in the east which, if granted, unquestionably would end that country's independence.

Could the United States stand by and allow that to happen? Mr. Truman has given a flat "No." In this stand he had, according to the well-informed *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent Neal Stanford, the "unqualified support" of Secretary of State Marshall, Under-Secretary Acheson, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Eisenhower and Admirals Leahy and Nimitz. *This was a military as well as a political decision.*

Mr. Truman explained it by declaring that "should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far-reaching to the west as well as to the east." To the west: that is, Italy and all other Western Mediterranean powers of Europe, the weak or corrupt Arab states of the Middle East, and the restless French colonies of North Africa. To the east: Iran, India, Burma, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, all weak, all in various stages of unrest, verging on chaos.

There was also another consideration, scarcely mentioned in public. Oil, especially Middle Eastern oil, has an imperialistic taint—which it may have well earned. Nevertheless the great oil fields which American companies have developed there, and the new pipe-line from Saudi Arabia to a Syrian port for which the contract was signed last month, are a vital concern to the United States, whose domestic reserves, heavily drained by war, are calculated to last her only another 20 years.

America's very existence as a military and industrial nation might depend—at least in this internal combustion era—on control of Middle Eastern oil; while Russia, to whom the oil would fall otherwise, has large reserves on her own territory. Whether one likes it or not, this is the sort of thing for which nations fight, as an individual fights for his own existence.

Here is then sufficient explanation for Mr. Truman's policy of supporting Greece and Turkey, which between them hold the position of the keystone in an arch covering the Middle East.

This would have been a big step in itself, for a nation which couldn't even see its way to supporting Britain and France before 1940. But Truman went much further. He declared that "it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressure."

For it was not only from Europe and Asia that disturbing information of Communist penetration had been reaching Washington. In late January the report of a New York *Times* correspondent who had spent several months investigating the rapid spread of Communism in Latin America profoundly disturbed the capital. It was at this time, too, that the American national magazines broke out with a belated rash of articles on the Spy Investigation Report in Canada. Another crop of articles dealt with the infiltration of Communists within the C.I.O.

The crisis was truly universal, and in answer Truman enunciated a universal policy for the United States—though he didn't care to shock Congress as yet with any estimate of what such a universal policy might cost.

There is indeed very real concern among American political observers as to whether Congress, which has been preoccupied with trimming the budget and lowering taxes, and the nation, with its thoughts on the domestic problems of housing, wages and the high cost of living, were ready to take up the active role of

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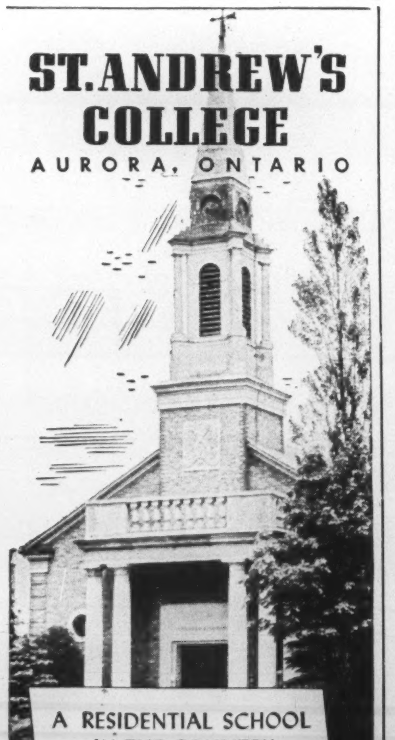

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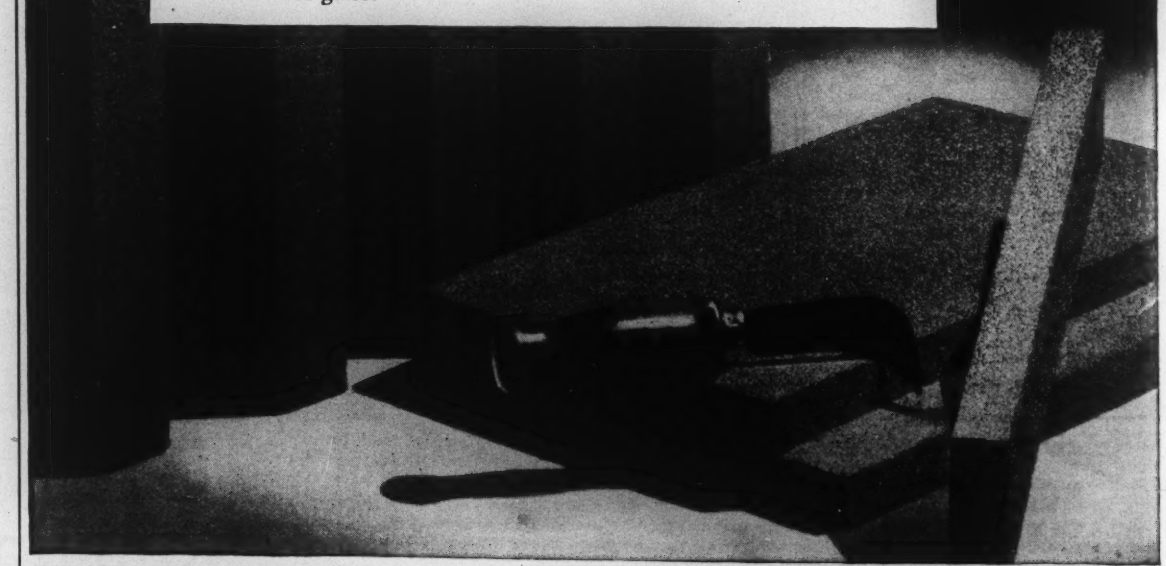

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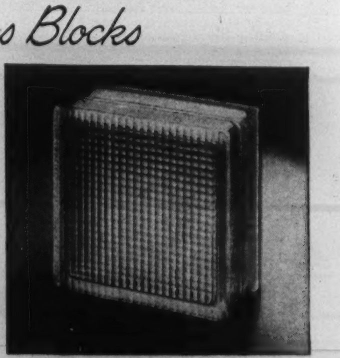

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world leader, with all its cost and responsibility.

The Truman-Marshall policy has been put forward as an executive policy, with no basis as yet in Gallup Poll sentiment. It has been developed by President Truman, who appears to have settled down into his job more solidly and gained in self-confidence in the past year, and to have found more solid advisers than the Missouri cronies whom he called in to help when he was plunged with overwhelming suddenness, into the White House in 1945. And it also bears the stamp of General Marshall, the soldier-statesman whom Senator Truman had often called "the greatest living American."

Marshall's Qualities

Secretary Marshall has the strategic insight necessary to combat an opponent dealing in power politics. He has a knowledge of America's real power, having had more to do than any other man with directing the use of this to sustain the whole Allied coalition in the war. He has a clarity of purpose and an honesty of character which have long been held in the highest respect by Congressional Committees; and it is interesting to read that he is being listened to with respect in Moscow.

Having taken part in all the big wartime conferences from Casablanca to Potsdam, General Marshall knows exactly what undertakings were accepted by the Soviets in return for our aid and concessions, and with his nature, must resent her breach of agreements and the advantage which she has taken systematically of our policy of cooperation. It is known that he is adamant against any further one-way concessions.

It is not surprising that the Soviet press should denounce the new Truman-Marshall policy as aimed towards "world domination." But when Henry Wallace takes much the same line, when Senator Taft cannot see much difference between the proposal for American support of Greece and Turkey and what the Soviets have done in Eastern Europe, and when some others speak of it as "a step towards war," we see once again some of the disabilities of a democracy in taking a strong line in peace time—if this is peace time.

Here is the official Washington view of what American policy has tried to do up to now, and the purpose of the new policy, as quoted by one of the ablest and best-informed of American correspondents, James Reston of the New York *Times*. "The general attitude in official quarters," he says, "is that the United States from the beginning of the postwar discussions, has tried to arrange a European settlement free from the domination of the big powers.

What U.S. Tried to Do

"This was the purpose of the political agreement on Iran arranged in Teheran. This was the purpose of the Korean decision taken in Cairo. This was what President Roosevelt was trying to arrange for Eastern Europe at Yalta, and what President Truman was trying to establish in the German agreement at Potsdam. The official view here, however, is that these agreements were violated consistently, in letter and spirit, by the Soviet Union."

The Soviets, as Washington sees it, have gone ahead in Iran, in Eastern Europe, in their zones in Germany and Korea, and in Manchuria, first getting everything possible by promising to join in a program of international cooperation and peace-keeping, and then taking anything more that they could get through power politics and Communist penetration. They have used delay in negotiating the peace settlements as part of a "diplomatic war of attrition", and have seen this yield big dividends in the weakening of Britain, France, Germany and China, and a spreading unrest in other large parts of the globe.

The United States has now become alarmed—and quite as much by the breakdown in the negotiations for world atomic control as by the Greek affair—into taking sharp action to meet this Soviet strategy. It feels that it cannot allow this attrition to go any further. If there is to be no world atomic control, then it must look to its strategic position, and not allow any more potential allies to fall.

Economic considerations, too, always have a strong influence on the policy of this supremely economic-minded people. Truman is known to believe that economic isolation is as dangerous, or more dangerous, for the United States as political isolation. If more of the world goes totalitarian, putting world trade in a strait jacket, the U.S. will have great difficulty in maintaining the free enterprise system and the personal freedom which is linked with it, not to speak of her present high standard of living.

So Truman and Marshall have decided to embark on a double policy of their own—double, but not two-faced. As explained by Reston and by other leading commentators and well-informed newsletters in the capital, its aim is this. Believing that appeasement has failed, with Stalin as with Hitler, that no more positions can be handed away, that Russia has great, half-concealed difficulties at home (anyone who has seen Germany can imagine the condition of Western Russia) and that the Soviets judge only by our deeds and not at all by what we say, they have decided to confront Moscow with this outright challenge to Communist expansion.

Marshall is to use it first to try to convince the Soviets that they would be wise to conclude an iron-clad agreement barring all further expansion, and joining in peace settlements for Germany, Korea and Japan which the United States could accept as workable and as not violating the principles for which she fought the war.

If the Soviets will not accept such a settlement with the United States (which must precede any real settlement of the German question) then the policy will be used to actively bar their expansion in key areas of the globe.

Will it work? That will depend on the support which Congress and the U.S. public give it, and the estimate which the Soviet leaders put on their own need for time to solve their domestic problems.

Failing this, the full implications of the alternative phase, blocking Soviet expansion, are an estimated annual expenditure of some five billion dollars on "global Lend-Lease", and, I believe, the formation of a smaller but tighter United Nations of the free peoples, leading to federal union

The fact that in all the current alarm there has been no widespread recognition in the U.S. that the logical answer to the decline in Britain's power and the increased danger to the United States is a union which would strengthen both, gives some indication of how far away any wider union may be.

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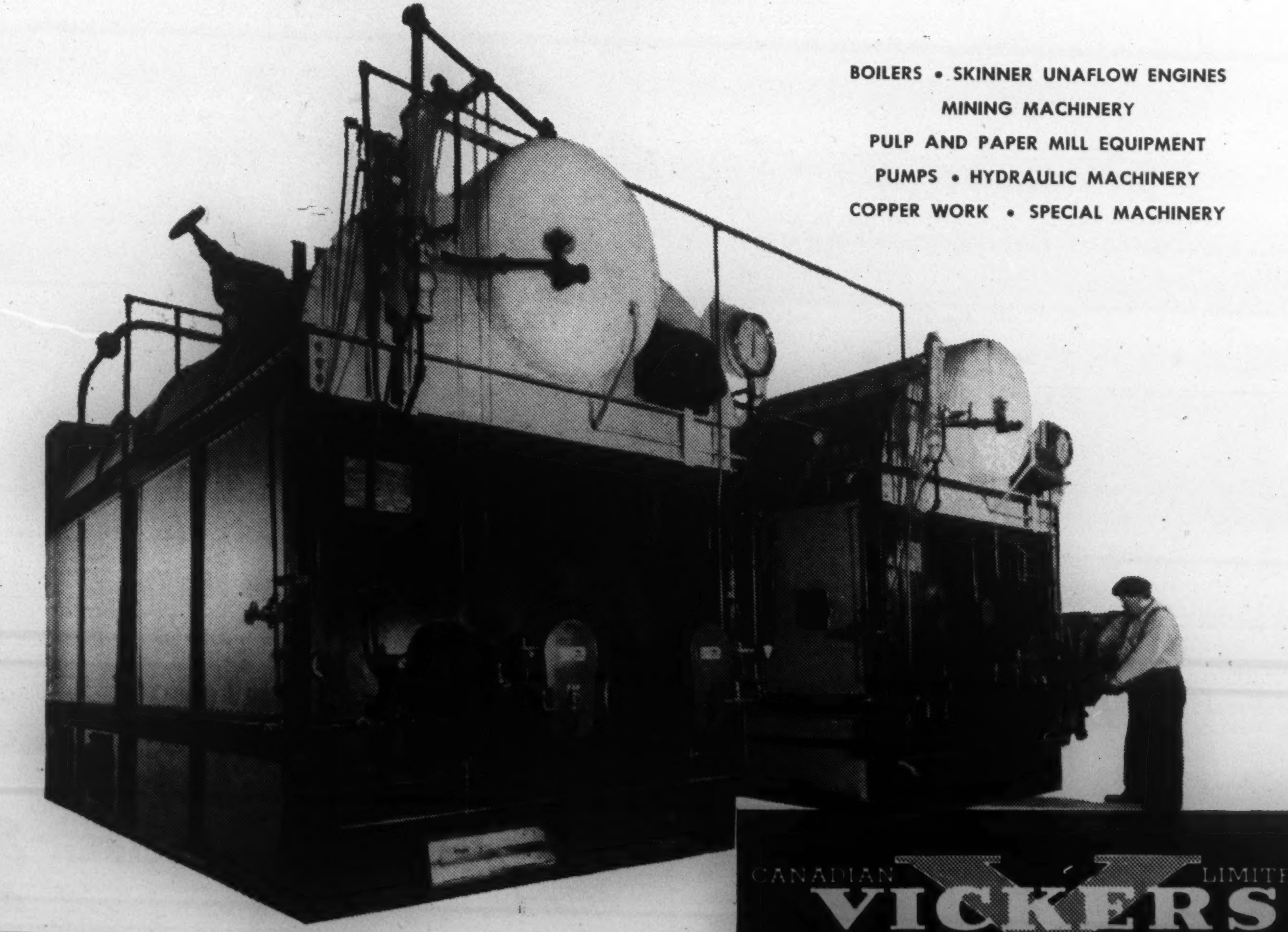

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Turkey Wants Many Canadian Products

By R. S. GORDON

If suitable credit can be arranged with the Canadian government, Turkey wants to buy Canadian agricultural equipment locomotives and rolling stock, ships, trucks, cellulose, newsprint, etc. It also hopes for an agreement on mutual tariff reductions.

Ankara.

CANADIAN industries are in a position to get orders from Turkey reaching up to 100 million dollars if they seize the opportunities awaiting them here and if current discussions between Ottawa and Ankara lead to a full-fledged commercial agreement between the two countries.

Turkey needs badly a whole series of products which Canada can supply. Up to now, however, there have been no direct commercial relations between the two countries. Ottawa is not even represented here diplomatically. Turkish Foreign office spokesmen stress that they are anxious to reach an economic agreement with Canada and have already worked out a list of their requirements.

I am informed that some correspondence on the subject has already passed between Ottawa and Ankara. In response to a request from the Turkish government, Ottawa has drawn up a series of proposals which have been submitted as a basis for discussion. These proposals are now being studied here and official quarters state that a decision by the Turkish government can be expected shortly.

Special Interest in Canada

The Turks are at the moment shopping all over the world for a wide variety of imports. They are especially interested in Canada, because of their hope they can get better deliveries in Canada and suitable economic arrangements.

Their needs are both immediate and long-term. Private industrialists have told the writer that they are ready to snap up some five million dollars worth of agricultural machinery in the next three months. They are also ready to place orders for other types of equipment for immediate delivery once the door to trade is opened.

Official quarters confirm the pressing need for agricultural machinery. They also stress that there is both an immediate and continuing demand for railway locomotives and rolling stock. One responsible source told the writer: "We can probably take all the locomotives and rolling stock Canada can supply during the next few years."

Other items on the list of Turkish requirements as drawn up by government officials include: ships, ranging from the smallest types to 10,000-ton vessels, trucks, cellulose and newsprint.

The main problem for the Turks is how to pay for these, and the extent to which Canada will be willing to take Turkish imports. "If you give us the credits," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told the writer, "we will be willing to place orders in Canada up to 100 million dollars."

Without credits from the Canadian government it is doubtful if any substantial trade will develop. The Turks would also expect an agreement on mutual tariff reductions.

While they cannot offer Canada the same volume of business as they expect to receive, the Turks claim that normal commercial relations between the two countries, apart from bringing new business to Canadian industry, would reduce prices for the Canadian consumer on a number of items which are now finding their way into the Canadian market through indirect channels.

Turkish figs, nuts, grapes, some tobacco, tanning products, skins and chrome, the Turks say, are sold in Canada. They point out, however, that these reach the Canadian market through intermediaries at London and in the United States. They contend that direct importation from Turkey would result in substantially reduced prices for Canadian consumers.

Many of the things the Turks want to buy from Canada are obtainable from the United States and some other countries. The chief difficulty is that their need for machinery of all kinds, for example, is pressing, while the delivery dates the U.S. industries can offer are mostly for the fairly distant future.

From that standpoint the speed with which Canadian industries can supply Turkish orders takes second place only to the question of whether the Canadian government can see its way clear to granting the credits the Turks are asking.

• •

Red Cross Takes on New Tasks

AFTER doing a wonderful war job, the Canadian Red Cross Society is asking for $5,000,000 to finance work at home. It has important plans for peacetime. One of the most vital of them was inaugurated last January in British Columbia and will shortly be extended to every province in Canada. During the war Red Cross blood was instrumental in saving lives on nearly every battlefront. Now the Canadian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service will make available the miracle of blood transfusion therapy in its entirety to all citizens in need, free of charge.

This project was begun after a three-months survey of transfusion facilities in Canadian hospitals. The survey indicated that existent facilities are inadequate and that many hospitals, particularly in smaller centres, are without sufficient blood stocks or necessary equipment for the treatment of a single severe case demanding transfusion. It was evident that Canadians are dying for want of blood, that civilians—mothers in childbirth, new-born infants, victims of accident, illness, disease—are denied, through divers circumstances, the same life-giving ingredient which was afforded to fighting men abroad.

The Red Cross has therefore undertaken to supply all hospitals in Canada, however remote, with sufficient whole blood, plasma, blood products and transfusion equipment so that transfusion therapy may be instantly administered to all patients without cost. For this Service the Society has budgeted roughly one fifth of the total sum sought.

Another fifth will finance the maintenance, improvement and expansion of the Red Cross Outpost Hospital Service upon which thousands of isolated settlers depend at times of accident and illness. At present 54 Red Cross outposts serve frontier communities. Many more are needed as more and more Canadians seek to utilize Canada's scattered resources.

The largest item on the Red Cross budget for 1947, however, is allocated for work among Canadian veterans. For more than 13,000 veterans still in hospital and veterans elsewhere in need the Society will spend $1,550,183. Attached to all large veterans' hospitals, Red Cross lodges are comfortable recreation centres where ambulant patients may enjoy respite from hospital atmosphere. Here too relatives may spend several days close to patients who are seriously ill.

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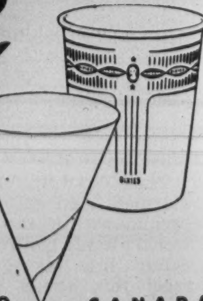


FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canada Will Shortly Have a Genuine Communist Daily Paper

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE *Canadian Tribune*, organ of the Labor Progressive (or Communist) party, has been campaigning for some time for a sufficient amount of capital to enable it to convert itself into a daily, and the latest information is that it will make the transition early this summer. No announcement to that effect has been made or is likely to be made until the last possible moment, as it would tend to discourage possible contributors to the fund. The promoters will naturally want the enterprise to be paid for as largely as possible by Canadian followers and fellow-travellers; but we do not imagine that a moderate or even a substantial shortage of money from that source would be enough to prevent it from going ahead. There may not be any Comintern any longer, but there is certainly an international Communist party, and it needs a good energetic voice in Canada.

The daily *Tribune* will be published, like the weekly, in Toronto, and will be a morning paper. Since, however, it will not be admitted to the Canadian Press, and will not use the services of that organization, it will not be subject to its rules, and it will therefore be able to get out its "bulldog" edition much earlier than the *Globe and Mail,* and may cut quite a fraction out of the street sales of that paper in Toronto, but these are not important enough for the prospect to cause the *Globe and Mail* any worry. The paper which will be most affected will be the *Star*, which will lose an appreciable part of that section of its circulation which is the result of its Leftist tendencies.

The daily *Tribune* will be tabloid in form and will sell for three cents. It will concentrate heavily on the three fields of sport, labor union news and labor politics. It will probably be much less blatantly Communist than the weekly, and will claim to represent the Left wing of Labor as a whole, and not merely the Communist element of it. But in every conflict between unions, or within a single union, in which the Communist element is one of the fighters, it will back up that element; and unless the Right wing of Labor can obtain a pretty consistent and vigorous support from the ordinary papers it will find itself in a very difficult position. Even with that support it will have trouble, for nearly all the big unions are nationwide, and the *Tribune* will be able because of its politics to secure a substantial body of labor circulation at least as far as the Maritimes and Winnipeg, and probably even in British Columbia, while the Right wing of Labor will be dependent on capitalistic dailies and the not overly efficient C.C.F. weeklies of the various provinces to counteract it.

Low Operating Costs

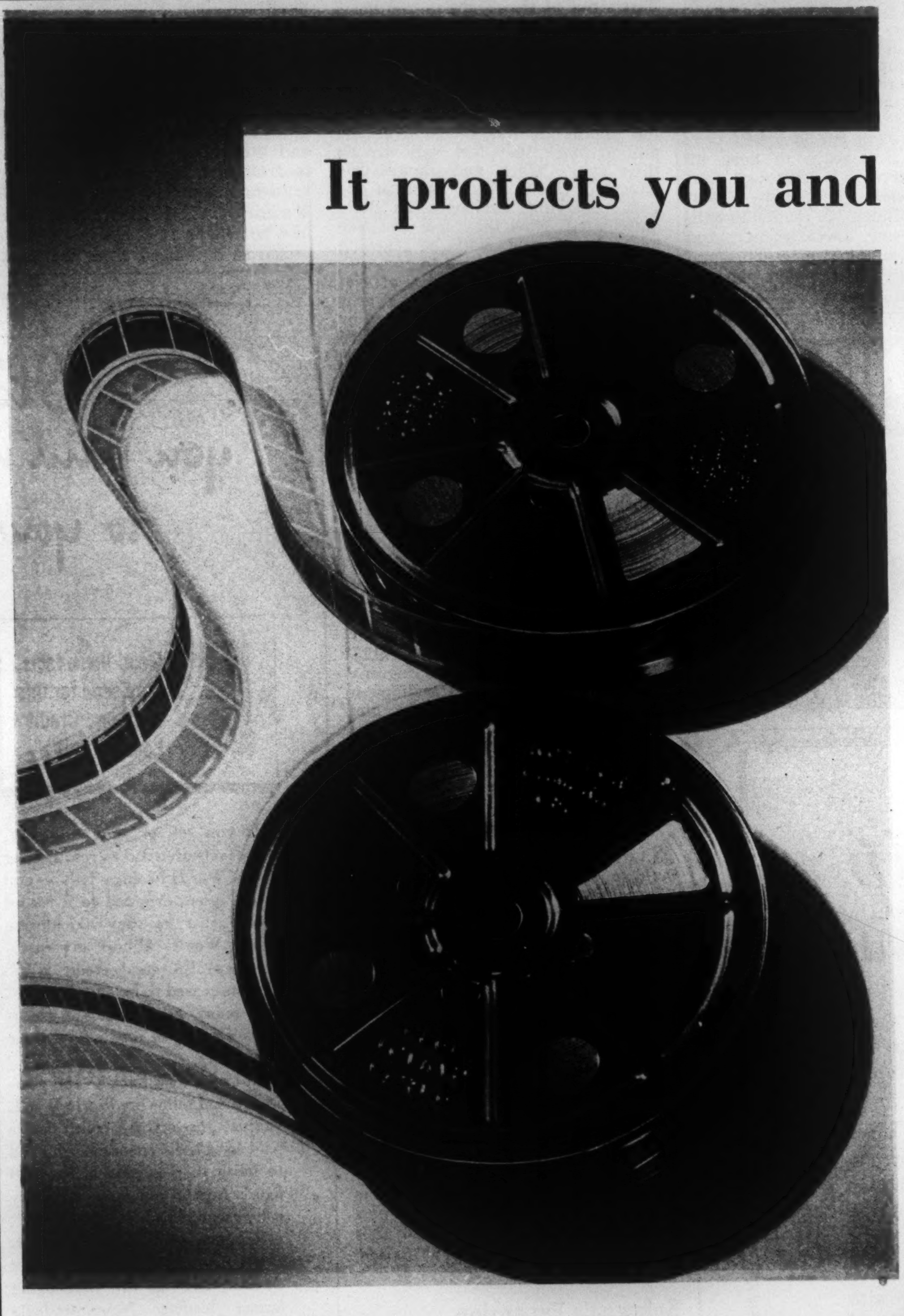
Any idea that this venture will necessarily be a failure because it will not be able to obtain any advertising from the capitalist corporations should be abandoned immediately. Its operating costs will be extremely low in comparison with those of the standard dailies, because a great deal of the news which these dailies have to pay for will be entirely unnecessary to it. Its greatest difficulty will be in the field of the comic strips, and it will presumably be able to procure a supply of these, of rather second-grade quality, from American sources which are not tied up with the big syndicates. In the field of scandal news it will have an enormous advantage through being under no obligation to suppress news at the request of influential persons (other than Communists), and it should be able to squeeze out of a large part of their field the scandal weeklies which in recent years have made rather a good thing out of what the dailies will not publish.

Nor is it likely to have any trouble in getting competent journalists for its staff. The attempt a few years ago to get the Newspaper Guild—the trade union of the news and editorial department of the newspapers—established in Canada was defeated, but the process by which that defeat was achieved turned loose a number of experienced newspaper workers who have had to make their livings in other ways ever since, and who would be delighted to return to their old occupation on a paper whose chief aim will be to tear the hides off their old employers. The amateurishness which has marked the *Canadian Tribune* will probably be much less noticeable in the new daily.

The timing of the decision to start the daily is almost certainly connected very closely with the recent visit of Mr. Tim Buck to the international Communist Conference in London.

As an aid to the Communist infiltration process in the labor unions the new daily will be invaluable. It will be under no restraints in attacking anybody and everybody who dares to stand in the way of that infiltration, and those whom it attacks will be hard put to it for defence. It seems scarcely possible that either the C.C.F. or the real conservatives in the labor unions, those who, like most of the A.F. of L. leaders, believe in the system of private enterprise, will be able in the near future to run a labor daily of their own stripe. Both of these elements lack access to international funds, and they differ too widely among themselves to be able to combine in an anti-Communist front.

The one great difficulty of the new daily will be that of disguising the fact that it is edited from Moscow. The weekly *Tribune* did not have to bother about doing so. It was aimed at a rather limited group of readers who did not object to its being edited from Moscow, and it was consequently able to oppose the war with all its might until the middle of 1941 and then to support it with all its might from the moment when Hitler turned against Russia, and all this without the grace of a single blush. The wider public to which the daily must appeal will be a little more critical.



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B.C. Enjoying a Boom but Is Afraid of It

By W. L. MacTAVISH

British Columbia is moving today toward a future all the people of this coastal province feel is their rightful inheritance—a position of tremendous industrial productivity to bring them wealth in terms of prosperity along with the natural advantages in climate and scenery and recreational activities. Everything British Columbia produces today the world wants, and there is progress and growth unparalleled in any period of her relatively brief history.

Vancouver.

TELL it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon, and above all, don't use the word, but—British Columbia is enjoying, on the whole, a boom.

The word nobody uses. It has almost sinister connotations, and the other words, "and bust" creep along behind like a disturbing shadow. But the boom is here and now, and the bust, if one be necessary, is some distance off in the hereafter.

Even those who have learned caution through long-time experience in this province or on the prairies can't help feeling a tingle as the evidences of unprecedented activity in industry and production multiply.

It isn't just that the B.C. Electric Company must spend 50 millions on power development and rehabilitation of its present plant as fast as it can find labor and materials, or that the B.C. Telephone Company is spending eight millions this year and 35 in five years to keep up telephone service. It isn't just that the provincial government must spend 10 millions on roads, 10 millions on power developments, and many more millions on schools and the university and public institutions, or that the city of Vancouver must spend 50 millions in the next five years just bringing its public facilities up to scratch.

It isn't just that the Okanagan has just had its biggest fruit-marketing year and is looking forward to a better one, or that the lumbering industry is breaking all records and sees no shrinkage in markets in prospect.

It isn't just these things, or a score of others that could be cited to show what is going on. It is all those in combination, and it is also a feeling that British Columbia has an appointment with manifest destiny and is hightailing it toward that rendezvous.

Turning of the Tide

British Columbians have always believed that the combined influence of geography, resources and climate would make theirs the banner province of the Dominion, and now that the population has swept over the million mark they feel they are on their way. Wars and depressions have hit them pretty hard in the past, delaying developments long anticipated. Now they feel the tide has turned and will be flowing strongly for a long time to come.

The million mark is not official yet, since there has been no census to confirm it. Ration books issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board last October however showed a population of 1,010,745, an increase of 145,474 in two years.

The Greater Vancouver area, which takes in West Vancouver, North Vancouver, Burnaby and Richmond, but not New Westminster, showed 462,514 ration books issued, as against 376,988 two years before. Since other figures in all directions tend to bear this out, British Columbians are accepting it as fact that the population is now over the million—and no cracks, please.

Vancouverites, hanging precariously to street-car straps (3,549,233 passengers carried in 1946, against 879,563 in 1936) or standing in queues for movie theatres and restaurants and so forth, will agree that the population of the urban area is approaching the half-million mark and will also agree that the city's facilities fall far short of requirements.

The Okanagan is as good a place as any to start a survey of what is happening in British Columbia. The Okanagan valley is the main, though not the only, source of fruit in British Columbia. It experienced an opening boom, then for some years depressed conditions.

It could grow fruit, luscious apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, melons, canteloupes, prunes and grapes, but it couldn't always sell them. Its principal towns, Kelowna, Penticton and Salmon Arm, were quiet little country towns, getting along as best they could supplying the small needs of the fruit-growers.

A town or small city is a better place to observe a boom in being than a large city. You can see the new houses being built, the new industrial plants started or old ones expanding. It is there before your eyes.

Kelowna's Expansion

So take Kelowna, always an active small city but now expanding beyond the recognition of its older inhabitants. In the past three years 575 new houses have been built in Kelowna, and about two millions spent on expanding industrial plant, mostly connected with the fruit-growing industry.

Figure out a comparable growth for the larger cities in Canada, and it will be found that Kelowna is probably the fastest-growing city in the Dominion. And Penticton, Salmon Arm and Osoyoos are not far behind. With still a tremendous pressure for housing, families doubling up and making suites in basements just as they are in cities, it is easy to figure Kelowna's population growth at 1000 a year, and it is still going up just as rapidly as housing accommodation can be found.

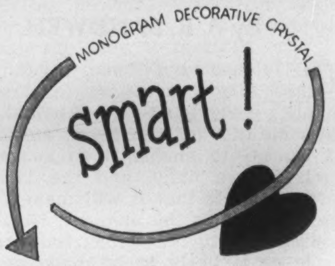
All the corollaries of a boom are there too—rapidly advancing prices for town lots and for the orchard lands on which the prosperity of the district is founded. The usual stories too—for example, the story of the retired railwayman who bought a small orchard, mostly on mortgage, four years ago, and now has it paid off and $20,000 in the bank.

The apple crop this year reached an all-time high of 8,500,000 boxes, all already marketed or with markets assured. The United Kingdom takes 2,500,000 of these, the United States approximately 2,000,000, South America takes a considerable quantity and the balance goes to the domestic market. Prices are good. One of the great factors in both price and successful marketing is the cooperative effort of the fruit-growers in providing great refrigerating warehouses and processing plants.

The products of the former waste are dehydrated fruit, apple juice, vinegar, and a cattle food made up of the skins, cores and seeds. The Okanagan is now dotted with canning factories, frozen fruit plants, and other small industries relating to fruit and vegetable growing.

Farm machinery also is in great demand. One of the things selling like hot cakes is a new sprayer for orchards, developed from the smoke machines used in the war to conceal military operations.

What is happening in the fruit-growing industry and the interior towns is really nevertheless just a miniature picture of what is happening all over British Columbia. The province's biggest industry is



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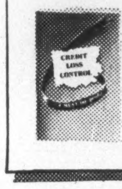

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lumbering. In all its forms—construction timber, plywoods, pulp and paper, telephone poles, pit props, furniture and all the rest—it will set new highs when the figures are complete for the year.

More than six weeks of production, including the month of June which from a weather point of view is the best of the year for work in the woods, was lost in 1946 by reason of the Communist-led International Woodworkers Union strike, and the season was also shortened by the early advent of winter. No time was lost by reason of fire hazard, however, and on the whole the lumber cut will set a new record, largely by reason of larger crews in the woods and increased use of new lumbering machinery and increased use of new portable mills in the woods. The value of forest products is roughly estimated at $150,000,000.

Under rigid control, construction lumber is being sent to the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, the United States and the domestic market, and production cannot begin to satisfy any of these markets. Prices in the export market are good, and even with the soaring ocean freight rates the lumber goes out as fast as ships can be found for loading. The pulp and paper industry is expanding as fast as materials can be found to build or enlarge plants.

The Powell River Company recorded its greatest output last year, installed a new $1,800,000 hydraulic barker, and has let contracts for new high-speed newsprint machines to be installed as fast as they can be supplied. This Company, by the way, found its average monthly pay per employee this year was $199, which is symptomatic. There is also remarkable expansion in the use of plywoods.

How long the tremendous boom in lumbering will continue is anybody's guess. Russia, with its tremendous rebuilding requirements, is taking everything the Baltic countries can produce, and both foreign and domestic markets seem reasonably assured for several years to come.

Fisheries' Prospects

Fisheries can't claim a new record for 1946. They made it in 1945, an all-time high, and for 1946 will probably show a drop of about two millions from the '45 figure of $44,500,000. But it is still far and away above any pre-war figure, and prospects are bright.

Everything that can be caught is being marketed at good prices. The salmon season was a little disappointing, only 1,347,000 cases being packed, 300,000 down from last year. But the new fishways in Hell's Gate canyon this year proved their worth, the number of salmon reaching the interior spawning grounds being several times those of 1942, the previous cycle year.

The Fraser fisheries under the administration of the International Salmon board will be bigger and better every year from now on, and the salmon will be rehabilitated just as the halibut, under the same auspices, has been brought back. Halibut reached $3,300,000 in 1945, increased in 1946 and will be bigger still this year.

The past year saw an interesting development in the herring fisheries, which set new marks in every direction. China wants salt herring, and the fisheries processed four thousand tons to supply that demand. In every direction save in salmon the fisheries grew—more men, more boats, higher average return. Only those non-native fish, the tuna and the pilchard, proved disappointing. The tuna did not come this far north last year.

Shipbuilding became a major industry during the war. British Columbia shipyards dropped nearly 70 per cent of Canada's whole production into the water. At one time 50,000 men and women—Rosie the rivetter had her innings in a big way—were engaged directly or indirectly in building Liberty ships. It looked like a colossal headache after the war to take care of these workers, and 10,000 more who were engaged in building Boeing aircraft.

The shipyards now, busy on Chinese, French and other government contracts, are employing about 10,000 men, and have contracts to see them through the next several years. Somehow or other, all the others, and the aircraft workers, have been absorbed. A few of them went back to the prairie farms they left to come out here, but most of them have found employment in the woods, in new metal-working industries, or in the plants producing anchor chains, windlasses and other ship supplies. There is little real unemployment.

As for the immediate future, take a look at some of the figures cited in the beginning. The B.C. Electric Company is faced with the necessity of spending $50,000,000, just as fast as it can find labor and materials, on new power plants, gas plants, and the rehabilitation of its transportation system.

The B.C. Telephone Company installed 10,700 new phones in 1946, biggest year of its history, and still have 22,000 names on the waiting list. It plans to spend $35,000,000 as soon as possible. The provincial government is years behind in repairing and building roads and bridges. It will spend from 10 to 20 millions as fast as contractors can be found to handle the jobs. The long-delayed job of linking up the Peace River country with the P.G.E. railway is under way.

The University, with facilities for about 3,000 students and an enrollment of 8,000, plans for a new medical faculty and others, needs many millions.

Vancouver's Plans

The city of Vancouver and the Vancouver area, with 200,000 more people in the last three years, desperately needs roads, schools, sewers, water-mains, new public buildings, distributor streets parking areas, bridges, in fact almost everything in the way of public facilities. It has a five-year plan involving the expenditure of $50,000,000.

In spite of the shortages in materials and labor, a recent survey in 27 British Columbia municipalities showed construction works valued at more than $55,000,000 had been started.

On top of these things is the tourist travel. A million visitors came to British Columbia last year. The number can be doubled when accommodation for them is provided.

The big Campbell river salmon, the Kamloops trout, the deer and moose and grizzlies, these and their counterparts in other sections are the lure, and there seems no limit to those who want to come, even over bad roads, if they can get places to stay.

A word also for shipping. There hasn't been a day in the last six months when at least 30 deep-sea ships were not loading in Vancouver and New Westminster harbors. They are bringing in cargoes from all parts of the world, and taking out wheat, lumber, fertilizer, fruit, eggs, all the products of British Columbia and the Western prairies They say each ship in harbor means $6,000 a day, for wages and supplies of all kinds. British Columbia's ports have never been busier.

There are a few other statistics British Columbia is not inclined to mention—a liquor bill of $40,000,000 last year, and 100 divorce cases in the Christmas week. Apparently those things go with abounding prosperity, but the people are not entirely happy about them.

On the whole it is—whisper again! —a boom. It isn't a regulation old-fashioned boom, because nobody talks about it and the tendency is to discount everything as "temporary." It is probably the most unpopular boom on record—unpopular that is in the sense that everyone refuses to recognize it or take it to their hearts. But there it is, big as life, and ignoring it is no easy business.

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We Need a National Camera Association

By REX FROST

Canadian photographers are earning more conspicuous laurels in highly competitive Salons, points out Rex Frost, well-known radio news analyst and ardent amateur photographer.

Toronto's Third International Color Slide Exhibition emphasizes that Canadians are contributing handsomely to this finely-drawn, cultural form of artistic expression.

SAID James Whistler, "If the man who paints only the tree, or flower or other surface he sees before him were an artist, the king of artists would be the photographer. It is for the artist to do something beyond this . . . " The famed American painter made that remark three-quarters of a century ago. At that time photography, in its immaturity, was a severely circumscribed and literal form of artistic expression.

Today Salon juries are looking for, and finding, creative photography. In this modern age, the man or woman who gazes through the viewfinder of the camera must visualize the tree, the flower or other surface he sees, not merely as a photographer, but also as an imaginative artist. That fact has become increasingly apparent since the development of color as a photographic medium.

During the fifty-nine years of its existence, the Toronto Camera Club, second oldest organization of its kind on the North American Continent, has conducted fifty-five Salons in monochrome. Its Third International Color Slide Exhibition held in Toronto's Art Gallery March 18 to 21, upholds the Club's long term reputation for being a hard Salon to "make."

Of five hundred and forty-one photographers who submitted color slides this year, only two hundred and six were successful in securing one or more acceptances. Two thousand, one hundred and twenty slides were viewed by the judges. Only three hundred and three received the approval of the judges for the Art Gallery showings, this being the lowest rate of acceptance of any of the nine International Color Slide Salons held in the United States and Canada during the present season. That knowledge should not discourage future entrants. The standard set at Toronto should spur them to greater effort.

Many entrants may feel that the jury of selection was "tough". The judges admit that they expected quality, and would not compromise with anything less. They were Frank Hessin, president of the Toronto Camera Club; R. York Wilson A.R.C.A. president of the Ontario Society of Artists; and Andrew MacDougall, A.R.P.S. They set out to give particular attention to imaginative and creative work—and did.

Color photography has only come into its own during the last few years. Many of its exponents have graduated from monochrome and so required a training period of experience fully to understand the finesse of the added color dimension.

A few years ago many Salon entries featured strident, dominating colors as though the picture had been planned like a billboard or advertising sign "to catch the eye". Judges of the 1947 Toronto Color Slide Exhibition, agreeing that the standard is higher than ever before, comment on the greater subtlety of color balance, the softer, more harmonious arrangement of shades in this year's entries. But, they aver, there are still far too many photographers who, overawed by the majesty of color in their subject, forget that in artistic expression, composition is of primary importance.

Specialized Photos

Obviously more specialized branches of color photography are now unfolding. A large number of entrants featured biological pictures. Gradually the amateur photographer in color is reaching the stage at which he is able to classify and standardize his own work. More than ever before, he is recognizing the dramatic possibilities of emotion and design. To the contrary, far too many entrants sent along oddity or curiosity shots. One of the judges has commented that, although these may have certain personal interest, they rarely have artistic merit. Simple subjects well interpreted are far more captivating. This year saw a predominance of odd nature studies without any real merit either as to subject or interpretation. On these judges turned thumbs down. There was almost a complete lack of abstract photography, of pictures that is, which are purely an arrangement of light pattern and objects, photographed not as objects but to form a design.

One of the most striking characteristics of the Third Toronto International Color Slide Exhibition was the success of Canadians. No slides secured the perfect score of 15 points. Two slides, both Canadian entries, were awarded fourteen points, and a further seven earned thirteen. Of the nine top ranking entries, seven were Canadian, a very fine achievement, considering that seventy-seven and a half per cent of the total slides submitted came from the U.S. including those by many of the most prominent Salon exhibitors there.

The method of judging and recording of the jury's vote precluded any possibility of favoritism or influence. Each member of the jury of selection recorded his verdict individually by means of electric switches which turned on signal lights at a central control panel, from which a secretary tabulated and registered the findings. Thus each member of the jury indicated his personal vote without discussion or comparison with his colleagues. Only the title of the projected picture was announced.

After this primary judging for points had been completed the top nine slides were then subjected to a secondary and final judging. Three top Canadian and three top American slides were chosen for the awarding of class prizes in each category.

First Attempt

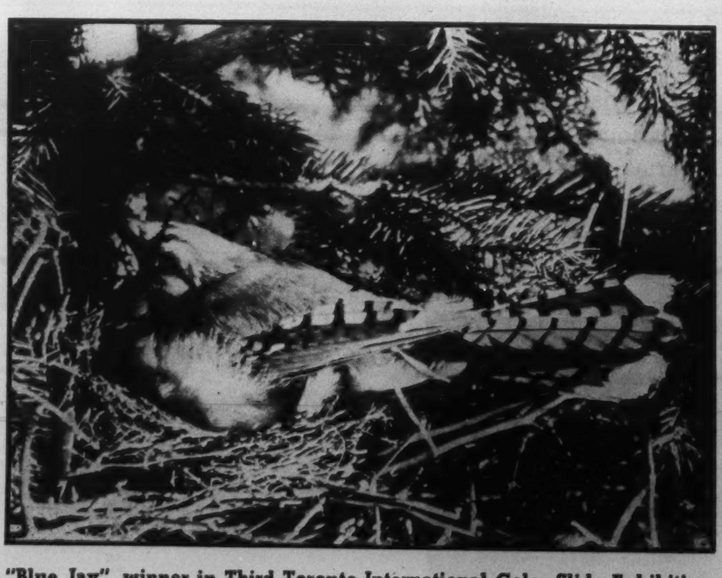
Heading the list of Canadian prize winners, and earning also the top rating in the show, was a delightful nature study "Blue Jay" by nineteen-year-old Richard Robinson, A.R.P.S., of Toronto—the youngest Associate of the Royal Photographic Society in the world. "Blue Jay" is the first kodochrome transparency the winner ever attempted. Second was "The Gossips" by Mary Owens of Toronto, one of the earliest color photographers in Canada. Third came "Pholiota", an intriguing picture of a mushroom, by Dr. J. F. Burgess of Montreal.

First prize for American entries went to Carl Blaurock, Denver, Col., for "Balcony House". Second award to Philip R. Kephart of River Forest, Ill. for "Wrong Day". Third to Harold Leibman of Chicago for a large transparency titled "A Yank in the R.A.F."

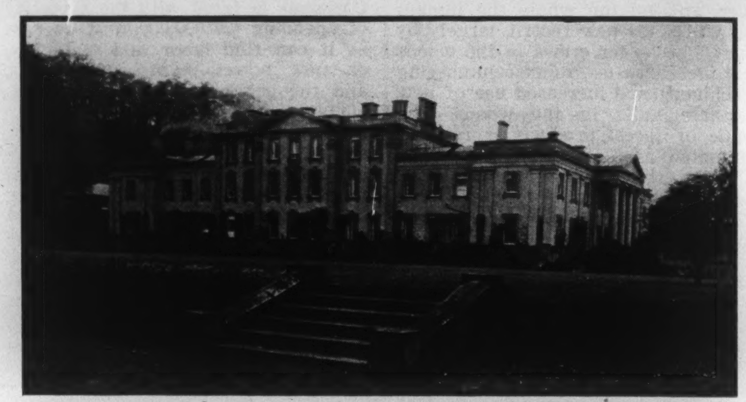
The success of Canadian photographers in the Third Toronto International Color Slide Exhibition, coupled with the ever greater recognition they are gaining in the monochrome Salons at home and abroad, seems to suggest that the time is ripe for the formation of a National Photographic Society in the Dominion.

At present there is no photographic body of national scope in Canada which can give accredited degrees recognizing the artistry of camera craftsmanship. The Canadian aspirant to honors in the photographic art must seek his laurels either through the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain or the Photographic Society of America in the United States.

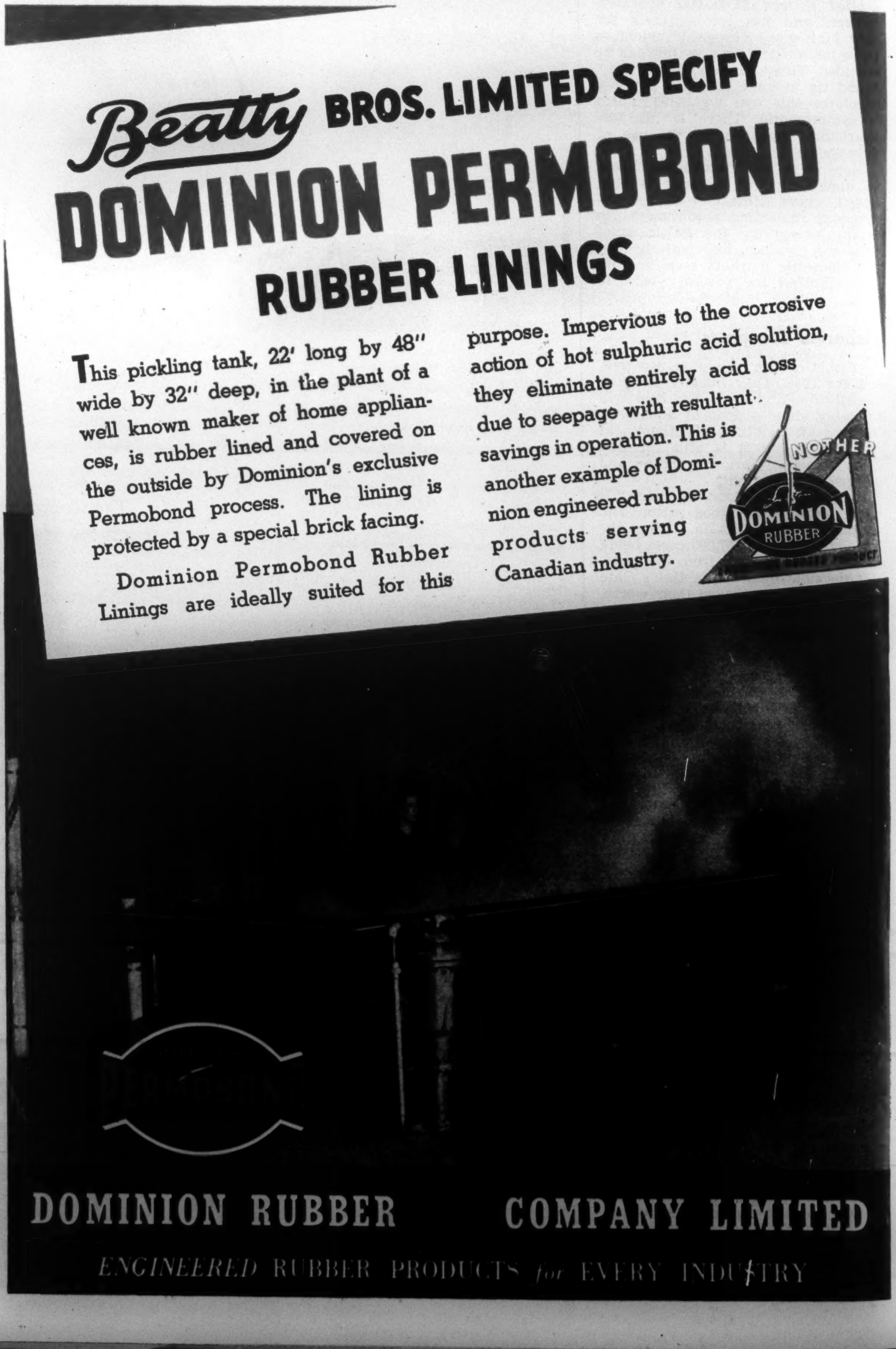
The progress of photography in the Dominion has reached the stage at which it can justifiably be recognized as a medium of refined cultural expression. The artistry of lens and shutter has progressed to the point that it should now be placed on official record as capable of interpreting for the present generation, and for posterity, the mood, the mind and character of the Canadian scene.



"Blue Jay", winner in Third Toronto International Color Slide Exhibition.



Himley Hall, near Birmingham, home for centuries of the Earls of Dudley, has been sold and is now regional headquarters of Britain's National Coal Board. Rebuilt in 1740, it belonged to the Dudley family since 1314.



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THE MELTING POT

The Hen and the Nest-Egg

By J. N. HARRIS

BRILLIANT, whose tailor-made advertising copy was cold shouldered by all the reputable agencies, has now rehabilitated himself into a new enterprise. He is conducting a Public Relations agency which specializes in adjustable pamphlets to inform people of all ages on the burning questions of the day. His pamphlet on Free Enterprise is at present awaiting financial support from groups of industrialists before making its appearance in a handsomely illustrated edition.

Brilliant claims that all nursery stories were cunningly designed to indoctrinate children into the thought patterns of their day, and that they could all be improved by a little streamlining such as he has applied in the sample that follows:

ONCE upon a time there was a Little Red Hen who dwelt in a big barnyard with her six yellow chicks. One morning, when they were scratching for worms, the Little Red Hen spied a pile of wheat that had run out of a sack.

"Oh, Mother," shrieked the chicks, "let us eat the lovely wheat!"

"No, children," said the Hen, "saving is the basis of our whole economy. If that wheat is used as new capital, it will help create wealth, not just for *us*, but for everybody. We shall plant that wheat, and in the autumn we shall have lots of nice, fresh bread. Now, who will help me plant the wheat?"

"I will," said the Dog, "for a consideration."

"Count me in," said the Cat, "I get browned off for doing nothing."

"If you throw in Group Insurance and Holidays with Pay I'll kick along too," said the Pig.

"Very well," said the Little Red Hen, "we shall divide the harvest into four equal portions."

"Not likely," said the Dog, "we want ours on the line, every Friday."

So the Little Red Hen allotted a percentage of the precious wheat for the payment of weekly wages, and while the Dog, the Cat, and the Pig ploughed the land and sowed the wheat, she went into town and got her insurance against hail, frost, drought and crop failure.

THE wheat sprouted and grew. As the autumn approached, it turned to a beautiful golden brown.

"Who will help me cut the wheat, stook it, bring it in, thresh it, and get it milled?" asked the Little Red Hen.

The Cat, the Dog, and the Pig were already lined up waiting to apply for the job, on the basis of time-and-a-half for everything over eight hours a day, and double time for Sundays.

And so the wheat was processed until it was turned into delicious, healthful, vitaminized flour, with the wheat-germ and all other valuable if slightly boring components left in.

Then the Little Red Hen paid off the workers and started to think about distributing the profit. She allotted a percentage for expansion, another for contingencies, and carried forward another percentage. She paid taxes to the Government and made a contribution to the Community Chest. The remainder she distributed as a dividend to herself and her chicks, who held nominal shares in the enterprise.

Then the Dog and the Cat and the Pig started to howl, and meow, and squeal.

"We did all the work," they said. "Why don't we get a share of the profits?"

"Because you didn't take any of the risk," said the Little Red Hen, "and I did all the organizing. I paid your wages every week, what did you do with them?"

"We ate them," said the workers.

"Ate my foot! You ate about a third of them. You brewed the rest and distilled it and spent your evenings in riotous pleasure. Now if you had *saved* something, you could put it to work again next spring and create more wealth for all. Acquire the saving habit."

So the Cat and the Dog and the Pig started a movement for placing the control of production and distribution in the hands of the *true* creators of wealth.

"That has cured me of being a Red," said the Little Hen. "Next time I moult I'll come out a Barred Rock."

Brilliant points out that the story can easily be adapted, with merely a shift of emphasis, for use as a pamphlet on Nationalization, in case he is unable to sell the idea to the Free Enterprise people.

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THE two classes into which Montreal is divided these days are the class that has season tickets to the Forum and the class that hasn't. This great cultural centre of the metropolis is filled to the roof almost every time it opens its doors. We met a chap who dropped in casually to the Forum, and was very pleased to get a seat, only to find that there was neither hockey nor wrestling on the program.

"It was Mrs. Roosevelt talking," he said.

"What about?" we inquired.

"I don't know; I didn't stay."

Through the courtesy of one of the *Gazette* photographers, who knows somebody at the box-office, we actually got to see the Canadiens, a local hockey club, playing against a team from Detroit known as the Red Wings. We found the place overrun with shady characters. Right in the lobby one of the shadiest characters we have seen since Hamlet's father offered to sell us a ticket for five dollars. When he found that we already had one, he offered to buy it for two dollars.

Out of sympathy for fellow strangers in a big city, we decided to cheer for the Detroit team, which turned out to be undiplomatic.

A very tough character in coonskins went so far as to question us about our motives, as if he were a Royal Commission and we a noted scientist mailing our weekly report to Moscow.

"Whaddaya cheerin' for Detroyit for?" he asked. "You ain't from Toronto are you?"

No, we explained, we had merely backed Detroit at seven to four with a reputable bookmaker of the city. As backing any proposition at seven to four, even against Canadiens, is considered a highly worthy endeavour in Montreal, a nasty scene was averted.

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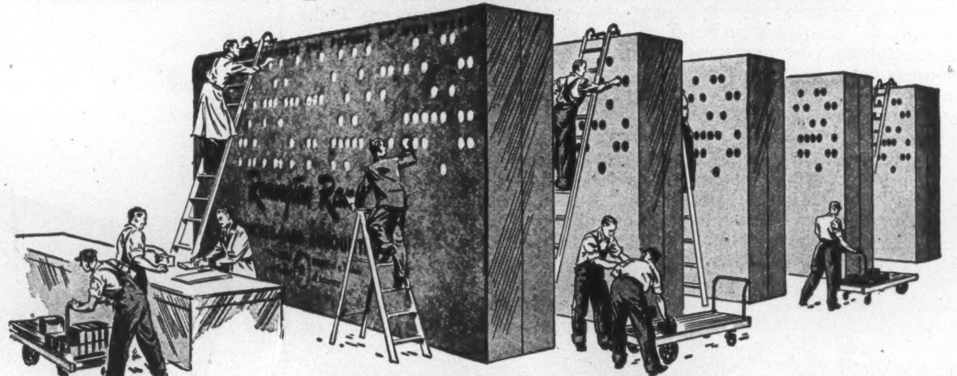

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Time for Dusting Off the Drama Festival

By JOHN COULTER

This month regional drama festivals are being held in various centres across Canada, preparatory to the revived Dominion Drama Festival which will start in London, Ont., on May 5. In this article an eminent Canadian playwright, himself a former festival winner of the Bessborough trophy for the best Canadian play, tells what is wrong with the drama in Canada and suggests what to do about it. With the renewal of the Dominion Festival and interest in the theatre generally comes an opportunity to do some housecleaning with both vision and practicality.

IT WOULD be a poor day for Canadian theatre if I were a typical theatre-goer. Or perhaps in the end it would be a good day, for if my tastes were shared by many. the theatre would either have to improve its productions enormously, or play to empty seats. I have so often come away from a show fairly simmering with indignation at having had to endure a contemptibly raw performance of a contemptible play, or, worse, of a good play.

This morning I was asked, "Would you not rather see a third-rate production than no production at all?" I certainly would not. There are so many other ways of using a little margin of leisure: so much important reading that I shall never overtake, so much music that I shall never hear. Besides, I happen to be one of those oddities whom few forms of moral turpitude can so enrage as does the complacent or irresponsible mangling of any form of artistic work. People who, off the stage, are agreeable and intelligent so often let themselves appear on stage as the very embodiment of exhibitionist idiocy, stage-struck half-wits who fatuously believe they are entrancing us all with what actually is an embarrassing display of artistic ingenuousness or incompetence, the counterpart in acting of a concert performance by a pianist incapable of playing correctly a five-finger exercise.

Exception Among the Arts

But then, of course, acting is well known to be the miraculous exception among the arts. No training whatever is needed to star in it. And as for troubling to learn anything whatever of the meaning of a play, or of the characters in it — is there anything to be learned beyond the cues and lines, and the places to do what is called business? Unfortunately, the answer usually is, "No, there's nothing else, the play has no meaning whatever and its characters have none. Its sole interest is in putting together and taking apart, or, for variety, taking apart and putting together, an infantile piece of theatrical meccano known as the plot." There is so much of this in what is brazenly thrust upon us, by amateurs and professionals alike, as public entertainment, that I have sometimes thought the best service I could render the community would be to start a movement for total abolition of all forms of theatre. The insidious sapping of what remains to us of sanity would to that extent be arrested. But, the playbill is posted again. An evening at the theatre? No, no, my spirit droops at the suggestion.

Then I remind myself of plays into which the author has put the great words, the living words that can set free the soaring spirit, and the great characters, comic and tragic, whose existence is our best assurance that our own comic and tragic existence is not a malignant freak of creation. And I think of directors and actors who have understood this, and have worked and waited and submitted and started again till they themselves were caught up, kindled and possessed by the truth in the play so that the stage was lit up at last by a great performance. At this point experience may warn me that I am about to be fooled again and to play the fool. Yet, there I shall be, once more hopefully settling in my seat as the curtain rises. Just as here I am once more, at the invitation of an editor, hopefully talking about Canadian theatre though sad experience reminds me, even as I talk, that really by now I should know better. It has all been said before.

Thus: ". . . the theatre in Canada virtually is the amateur theatre of the Festival. The professional houses are not all dark . . . But it is the amateurs who not only hold the fort effectively against the competitive attack of cinemas, radio, flood-lit sports and the like, but go on generating such enthusiasm for the arts of acting and production that, from my own conversational contacts, I might well have deduced that every other person in the Dominion was in some way associated with the movement, and that most of them were actively rehearsing or producing or organizing a production, with or without a speculative and ambitious eye to the numerous Festival laurels: the medals, the certificates, the Barry Jackson trophy, the Bessborough trophy itself."

Role of Rip Van Winkle

That paragraph is quoted from an article on Canadian Theatre in the July 1938 issue of *Theatre Arts* Magazine. I should not paint the picture differently today. Except to show that the amateurs are now struggling to prop the Festival on its pins again, following the completion of a, to me, inglorious seven-year run—if run is the appropriate word—in the role of Rip Van Winkle, or was it The Sleeping Beauty?

I had earned little but ill-feeling by doing what I could to prevent it from thus lying down to sleep away the black and bitter years, when it could have mobilized all its energies in service of the nation. It was and is my opinion that the Festival should in time of crisis have enlarged its function from the merely competitive and social organization of the pastime of playacting, to become the voice of the Canadian people speaking to and for the nation in terms of theatre. But then I am one of the apparently very few who do genuinely believe in the theatre as also a serious art, that is, as at least potentially a creative principle of the civilized life. And because I believe this, I should not myself be satisfied if Canadian theatre remained the theatre of the Festival as it was before it fell asleep in 1939.

I see the Festival as a core of theatrical activity already organized on a national scale and capable of extension till it should become not merely this annual gala competition for trophies, but the continuous week-by-week and round-the-year activity of all amateur and semi-professional theatre in Canada, the theatres of all provinces federated in a single, coordinating, advisory body. To be thus the roots and stem out of which the living sap should flow to all the flowering branches, that, in my vision, is the destiny to which the Dominion Drama Festival should now move forward.

What Means to the End?

Hazard, for a moment, the fancy that this ideal is accepted by the directors of the Festival. What are the means by which it could be given practical effect? In the most general terms the essentials are, a council, and a policy. The council, composed of representatives from each province, with a secretarial staff. The policy: to provide theatre for all Canadians now without it, and to induce those who have it not to tolerate any longer raw productions of worthless plays, and, while they're at it, to chase from the columns of newspapers those venal or incompetent critics who habitually laud theatrical garbage as delectable food for the gods. It may be, as Mr. Herman Voaden thinks, that Festival policy should be solely one of assisting, advising, bringing together the member groups in a general pooling of effort and experience and resources; that it should not itself undertake productions but be content to act as liaison, between its members, and between them and whatever department of government is charged with assisting in the cultural development of the country. In this respect it should be prepared to advise on any project of the theatre for which support might be invited, from the Festival itself or from public funds. It should work with the British Council and with similar bodies in other countries to show us, through visiting companies, the best of theatre abroad, and to put an end to the present humiliating one-way traffic in cultural exchange, by showing abroad the best of our own.

Underline Canadian

But there now is a dangerously sparky bit of fat in the fire. "Our own theatre." *Canadian* theatre. What is it? In what respect does it differ from theatre anywhere else in the world? In what sense is the characteristic pattern of life in Canada reflected on our stage?

For answer I turn again to what I've said before, and have repeated so often that the part of my mind from which it comes is in danger of becoming ossified, a rattling bone, the "stone to trouble the living stream." "I am afraid it is not admitted that the most potent of all the theatre's activities is the expression of what is characteristic in the life of the community through plays written by, for and about the people of the community . . . If playwrights, actors and producers north of Niagara would turn their eyes from Broadway and look around them at a place called Canada . . . There is inviting subject-matter for plays in prairie droughts and crop-failure, in mining disasters, in the poverty of slum dwellers of city streets or country shacks, but accurate reporting of misfortune or disaster or accident is not enough to make a play; and indeed what is dark and grievous in the actual circumstances of life has no rightful place on the stage till it is transmuted by art into the very different category of the tragic experience . . . True comedy can be as serious as tragedy . . . A hundred grand plays are waiting for Canadians who will write them . . ." (But if there were a great Canadian play, would Canadians bother to stage it—any more than they bother now to stage that first Canadian grand opera, Healey Willan's latest and major work, "Deirdre of the Sorrows"? Cover it up, good friends; cover it decently up with Canadian dust and let it lie. Some day the Americans or English will do it and tell us not to be ashamed, and then, having their word for it, we will tardily take the duster and disinter a work once made in Canada.)

Profitless rhetoric; as I go on and on the echo of it rings back from the empty vault with the effect of jibbering insanity. *It has all been said before.* So I release myself from this fancy about the Festival and end my article before I meant to.

Here, thrown in a handful on the page, are the rest of my headings. Suggest a couple of small travelling companies to tour the small communities of Canada (as the Arts League of Service once toured the villages of Britain) with a show specially designed for its audience—song and dance, slapstick and sketch, or a straight play; but of whatever sort, lively and true and stimulating and superbly well done. That's the essential—"superbly well done." And suggest provision of first-class training in theatre arts—more than summer course or university course — a Canadian Academy of Theatre Arts. Or alternatively a scheme to send young Canadians off to Academies in great metropolitan cities where, after the day's study, they could visit any one of many plays performed by good professionals worthy of emulation.

And finally suggest that at present we don't really want any of these things in Canada, or don't want them enough. For manifestly we can have in Canada whatever sort of theatre we want, and want enough.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Why Did Fortune Find Montgomery So Ready for the Tasks Ahead?

MONTGOMERY—by Alan Moorehead —*Musson*—$3.50.

IT IS TOO much to hope that the Montgomery controversy will be settled during the lifetime of the present war generation; it is certain that any decisive factors which might adduce to such settlement will not be produced during the lifetime of the Field Marshal, much less while he occupies the position of Britain's No. 1 soldier, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. And naturally the same influences which forbid the solution of the military problems hamper the production of any definitive biography; it is therefore no small triumph for Alan Moorehead, ranking British war correspondent, to have achieved the well-balanced result which he here produces.

It is true that Moorehead does have his say in the matters under dispute. He takes cognizance of both American and British criticisms of the D-day field commander and offers in rebuttal a few points hitherto missing from the record; these points will inevitably lead to still further recriminations. The battle of Montgomery seems very much like that of Edward VIII, proponents and opponents have been able to achieve no middle ground; people are either for or against and that is that.

Last-Minute Revolt

For example, Moorehead flatfootedly states that less than a week before D-day, Montgomery, differing with Churchill in the matter of vehicle loading, threatened to abandon command of the assault if he were not given his way. Again, as late as January 1945, after he had relinquished command of all the land forces in August of the previous year, Montgomery was still not satisfied either with the unification of command or with the strategic conduct of the war. His continued protests lead to a showdown with Eisenhower; Montgomery, following his lifetime practice of sailing as close to the rocks as possible was forced to sheer away and the tact of the American supreme commander saved an open break and the reputations of all concerned. In justification of Montgomery's reluctance to accept division of the field command as the American strength on the continent built up, a decision which must have been taken months prior to D-day itself, Moorehead pleads that the intransigent Montgomery wrote, "If I am not suitable for the appointment of C.-in-C. in the field, let Bradley have the job."

It was but natural that Montgomery's "difficulties" should have persisted right up to the end of the European war; they had marked his entire career up to the time he was flown out to command in the desert, following that stroke of fate which removed Gott and led to the Victory of El Alamein. But those who follow the school of thought that Alexander was the real strategist and Montgomery the mere executor of orders will gain no satisfaction from Moorehead's book. The only order which Alexander, in Cairo, gave to Montgomery, says the biographer, was "Go down to the desert and defeat Rommel." And Montgomery's own contribution was, "We had totally different mentalities. I ruffled people's feelings, Alex smoothed them down."

Victorian Household

But the purpose of Moorehead's book, despite its necessary preoccupation with higher matters in the latter stages of Montgomery's career, is not primarily to discuss so much what Montgomery did but, as a good biography should, to attempt to find the answer as to why he did it. And the author finds it in the combination of heredity, childhood life and early education which he describes with such sympathetic color that it is quite possible to forget, in the story of boyhood adventure and emergence of character, that it is a future Field Marshal of the Empire who is growing up. Against the strong will of his mother, complete product of Victorian tradition yet faced with the task of transporting and managing a brood of youngsters in the "wilds" of an Australian diocese, Montgomery was an early rebel. To the sympathy, if not understanding, of his Bishop father the soldier responded later in his career, as his religious feeling, not deeply marked in the earlier years, strengthened and grew. But dominant in his character throughout was the desire for independence of authority, coupled with the ready acceptance of responsibility. The Montgomery plan, marked in sports as in all else, was to join the team and then dominate it; only when given his head did he achieve real success; under restraint he was unhappy and even, at times, mediocre.

It will be hard for many of the millions who served under him to picture Montgomery as an officer below battalion level, but it was the normal path of the British regular Army that he followed. Out of Sandhurst, where he did only fairly well and was not popular with his instructors, to a line regiment, to India, Palestine and various British stations, through the 1914 war as both regimental and staff officer, and then more dull years of peace waiting for promotion. One fairly brief interlude was allowed him, his happy but tragically-ended marriage; to be sure Montgomery had suddenly decided that he should be married and had embarked upon the enterprise much as a military operation, but under the influence of his wife he softened and matured. On her accidental death he returned to his first love, the Army, and from that love and allegiance he never thereafter wavered.

Throughout his career Montgomery was always at odds with his superiors; his assertive omniscience and superconfidence coupled with his unwillingness to "cultivate tact, tolerance and discretion" as recommended in an early report on him, irritated most people with whom he had to deal. The miracle is that he was able to survive without having his throat cut softly but definitely in the best War Office style; only his unmistakable ability, coupled, it must be admitted, with a certain unscrupulousness and a definite sense of timing, saved him. But saved he was, and when fortune smiled, ready, willing and capable of becoming one of the great generals of all time and a military legend which will not lightly perish. Or perhaps, it is to "the Lord mighty in battle" that British people owe their thanks for the strength and guidance which enabled the little general so successfully to smite their enemies, or, in another as widely used Montgomery phrase, "to hit them for six."

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THE BOOKSHELF

Poetry Becomes a Natural Language as Canadians Grow in Competence

By L. A. MACKAY

AS TEN AS TWENTY—by P. K. Page—*Ryerson* — $2.00.
POEMS—by Robert Finch—*Oxford*—$1.50.
EAST OF THE CITY—by Louis Dudek—*Ryerson*—$2.00.
THE BLOSSOMING THORN—by John Coulter—*Ryerson*—$2.00.
STAIRWAY TO THE STARS—by Dorothy Dumbrille—*Allen*—$1.00.
LANDFALL — by Frederick B. Watt — *Macmillans*—$2.00.

THE QUALITY of mind that makes a poet is no peculiar profundity or insight, but a gift of expression that makes us willing to listen to one man when we would not listen to another saying substantially the same thing in other words. It is the first level of achievement to write verse that will, in the mildest sense of the term, satisfy, verse which can be read with understanding and approval, and with little strain on the attention. More artful is the verse which startles by its violence or deliberate obscurity, which requires, but does not adequately reward, close attention. The poet with a genuine gift of expression can at once startle and satisfy, will say a thing in words that would never have occurred to the reader, but that at once illuminate and vivify his mind when he reads them, even before he has grasped and studied their full implication.

Miss P. K. Page is such a poet. In spite of the evident care and attention that has gone to the formation of her style, she gives the impression, more forcibly than anyone else writing in Canada today, that poetry is for her a natural language. Her images, often unexpected, but never so private as to be unintelligible, seem not to have been calculated for a certain effect, but to have arisen spontaneously, immediately, almost inevitably, from intense direct contemplation of the subject. The rather clumsy title of the book would seem to imply that the reader is meant to place a special value on its aspects of social solidarity, but in fact such themes are being better handled by others; the peculiar merit of her work is a quality of personal insight so intense that it becomes universal. In such poems as *Stenographers, Spring, Only Child,* this insight appears as an intuitive, almost dramatic sympathy; *Round Trip, Stories of Snow,* a particularly vivid and fascinating piece, and the rather terrifying *If It Were You* become not mere description, but creation. Though none of her work is formally dramatic, a markedly dramatic quality appears in her swift and effective use of contrast, in the strong lines she finds to end her scenes, in the accurate and flexible rhythms that make her verses exceptionally effective when read aloud. This is really remarkable poetry, remarkable alike for the startling spontaniety it retains after many readings. and for the richness, brilliance, and justness of expression that prompt and reward re-reading.

Mozartian Deftness

Mr. Finch's work is more traditional and more substantial than his early style would have led us to expect. A greater interest in the substance of what he is saying seems to have brought with it a preference for refining on traditional forms rather than experimenting in novel styles. He has always been a careful, inventive, and individual artist, with a strong feeling for pattern and economy; but a more human tone has replaced the former remote objectivity and purely decorative manner. The formal dexterity of his earlier work has been refined into an exactness of expression so quiet and so composed that one is hardly aware at first how surprisingly language is sometimes bent to his purpose. There is indeed considerable variation both in style and in subject. The satirical verses keep the directness and simplicity that satire must retain if it is to have the immediate impact and freedom from ambiguity that satire demands. In the descriptive sketches, or rather imaginative interpretations of various scenes, we find the enjoyment of watching a disciplined and lucid fancy working out its closest attainable approximation in words to its experience. A similar attentive aceuracy goes to the evocation of various moods; here, in spite of an increasing human sympathy, it is the feeling of invincible isolation, separation, and loss that is most movingly evoked. Mr. Finch's poetry achieves the rare and difficult feat of being ironic, urbane, and passionate at the same time. With its Mozartian deftness, its Mozartian formality and restraint, it has captured also something of Mozart's sudden and inexplicable poignancy.

Care and Confidence

Mr. Dudek's talent is still in process of formation. He handles words with care and confidence, but his lyric pieces, with the exception of the brief and brilliant *Night Piece,* are too often vague and unconvincing. For example, they are full of trees that are always just generic trees, never any specific kind of tree. He has also a disconcerting trick of spoiling the focus by dropping into a literary image in contexts where one would expect an image from his own experience. The longer poem that gives the book its title, and the Skyscraper poem, though they recall much conventional revolutionary verse, are more satisfactory, and in a sense more personal work, with more force, more unity, and more conviction.

ROBERT FINCH

Mr. Coulter's first collection of lyrics is the work of a man who knows and appreciates good literature; but the book does not show that lyric is his happiest medium. One is left with the feeling that the writer's mind moves more naturally in prose rhythms. The writing is careful, with a variety of mood and movement, but it does not strike home. Miss Dumbrille deals simply, with an artless eloquence that should have a wide appeal, with the familiar emotions of family life. It is a pity that she has not more fully exploited the lighter vein of *Soft Answer*. Frederick Watt, writing chiefly of the sea and the human aspect of wartime service at sea, has a forthright and agreeable style, with a breezy humor and a frank, unembarrassed recognition of ordinary human sentiments. He is both easy and pleasant to read, with the directness and simplicity of a man who finds it natural to use verse not as a toy or a pulpit, but as a working tool.

FOR THE RECORD

Canadian Naval Radar Officers, edited by E. F. Burton. (University of Toronto Press, $1.50) The Head of the Department of Physics tells the story of pre-Service training at the University of Toronto. Complete with nominal rolls.

Canadian Strength, by Corolyn Cox, with portraits by Karsh. (Ryerson, $4.00) The collected record of the chief figures of the Department of Munitions and Supply and Wartime Prices and Trade Board reprinted from the biographical sketches which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT and the Montreal *Standard*.

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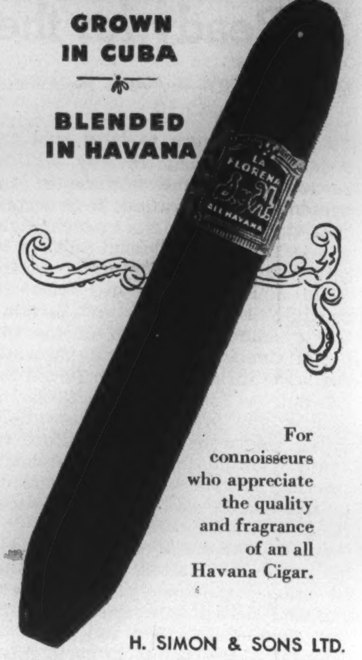

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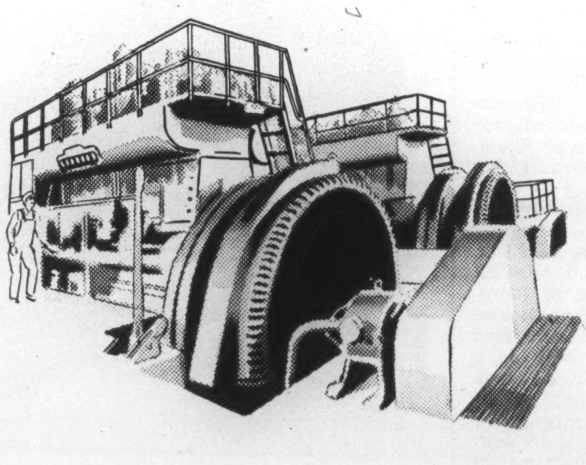

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How Much Sex Should Be Put in Novels?

By MADGE MACBETH

Harsh words have lately been spoken against sex in present day writing, but even reformers agree that there is no yardstick by which pornography can be measured. This well-known writer says that the real determinants in such matters are the intent, the good taste and the good judgment of the author. It is better to suffer a few pornographic books than to encourage a false standard of literary production.

PERIODICALLY, groups and individuals set themselves the task of cleaning up our current literature; making books safe for the low and undiscriminating appetites of the Man in the Street, a somewhat vague and unrecognizable gentleman. The self-appointed reformers fulminate not against stupid books, inaccurate books, superficial and artificial books, but against those that—in their opinion—are pornographic books and thus a menace to both adolescent and adult morals.

But what is a pornographic book? Critics can rarely agree upon an answer to this question. At least, they can't agree about which books are "dirty, over-frank or realistic" and which should be permitted to get past the Censor. (There are a very few outstanding exceptions like the banned "Hecate County", but I refer to border-line cases).

One earnest purifier defines a dirty book as the kind containing four-letter words and some of those thunderous and resounding phrases so frequently met with in the Bible. Another protests that over-frankness has less to do with words than the handling of certain situations, while a third mumbles that *introducing* certain situations no matter how delicately handled, is the trouble with what writers call realism. All agree that pornography is concerned with sex and that sex should not be aired between the covers of a book. The less we know about it, the better.

Bedroom Scenes

Definitely, it should not be made attractive!

Oh, ho! So it is sex that agitates them? Well, I suspected it all along but before I could say so, the Good Man asserts; "One dirty book every decade would be bad enough, but today we have hundreds. In fact, the trend of modern literature is toward a lower level than ever found in literary history. There's scarcely a novel today that does not feature an illicit love affair, a biological revelation or a series of disgusting bedroom scenes! I feel strongly with the critic who deplored the lack of restraint in our writers, asking whether Thomas Hardy's genius would take on added lustre if he had Told All in the manner of the moderns, and whether "Tess" was not the greater for the restraint shown in its writing?" He speared me with an angry eye and continued; "Isn't 'Vanity Fair' sufficiently revealing as it stands? There's no doubt about Becky Sharp's relations with her boy-friends!"

Hesitantly I began my support of modern literature. Fanatics are difficult to touch, save in agreement with their theories. Too many of them read a book determined to find so much "dirt, over-frankness or realism that it never should have been written." Too often they overlook the fine quality, the underlying sincerity that makes for true art. Incidentally, I wanted to remind the critic that "Tess", seeming restrained now, caused a terrific comminatory storm at the time it was written. But he would not have listened.

"Why don't you authors write about *nice* things?" he complained. "You've built up such a demand for coarseness and vulgarity that publishers are not interested in decent books."

"Do you enjoy uplift books?" I shot at him. "Or do you want them published for the other fellow?" And when he did not answer, I observed that we writers found no fault with restrained literature and surely would not care to see "Tess" treated after the manner of "Forever Amber." But most of us were trying to present a truer and more courageous picture of life than some of our predecessors. Moreover, he must realize that in Hardy's day, restraint colored nearly every phase of living . . . dress, speech, conduct. Restrained novels, therefore, were accurate reflections of the times. An author had only to suggest and the reader caught the idea. *We* would flounder and get lost amid the clouds of elegancies and circumlocutions that marked the actions and even the thinking of an earlier day.

No Artificialities

We have flung away artificialities and subterfuges. Look at clothes, jewellery, speech and conduct. Admittedly, some have gone too far, but all in all, honesty and forthrightness have purified much that was "dirty" by inference and suggestion. A classic example is the bus driver to whom legs had become no treat, whatever.

Once again, it must be said that if books do not reflect the conditions in which they are written, they are not a form of art, but of artificiality. An author is really a reporter, documenting what goes on about him.

The need for inspiring and ennobling our circumstances?

No one denies it; nor that there are many beautiful, idealized works of art, but the average uplift book is so false that, like a portrait of an ugly woman idealized to please the subject, it is ridiculous and slightly contemptible.

So coming back to the starting point, if sex and pornography are one and the same thing and if we are all agreed that the standard of our literature must not be lowered, how shall we get a well-rounded book into print, for there is no life apart from sex. There are merely episodes, which when expertly handled, make delightful reading, one must admit, but also one must admit that they do not give a comprehensive view of life or character.

Reformers do agree that there is no yardstick by which pornography can be measured. Periodically, there appears some book so outrageously frank that it offends even tolerant people. But I am considering the "border-line" cases. One reader would condemn the lot. Another, bolder, broader-minded, would excuse a few cautious and heavily-veiled references to the Facts of Life. But how many? And how frank may these references be to escape the charge of pornographic writing?

Author's Intent

My own answer is concerned with the intent of the author; with his good taste and good judgment and his sincere conviction that it is necessary to introduce matter that some critics object to. I find no fault with restrained books, but the restraint must be sincere and not self-conscious or prudish. It is fairly obvious that certain writers have splattered their work with "dirt" in order to shock the public and catch those readers who enjoy smut wherever they find it. I deplore this fact deeply, but I also deplore the fact that with self-righteous smugness, other writers skip every incident in married life between the altar and the first christening. Sex relations between men and women are natural and need not be ignored or offensive. Too often, the evil read into books exists in the minds of the readers; the type of people who still "powder their noses" and "wash their hands," the type who are affronted by vulgarians who simply go to the bathroom. A natural, forthright child taking off its clothes in mixed company to exhibit some newly-received hurt causes none but the excessively "refayned" to squirm and feel uncomfortable. But the child who takes a companion behind a bush . . . . Well, that is a different matter.

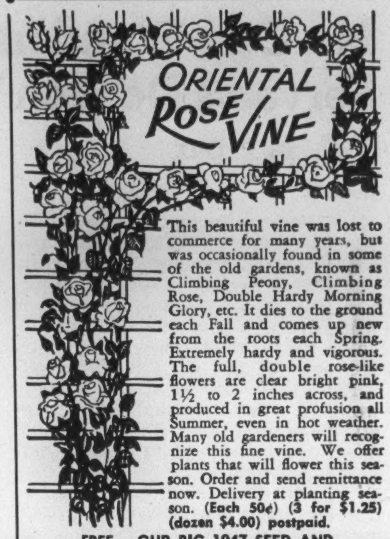
And so with books.

Zealots go to extreme lengths in their purifying process. A story is told of a U.S. magazine—a western—whose cowboys acting under the stress of deep emotion, ripped out such expressions as "Oh, Jee-roo-salem!" And more extraordinary, the hero and heroine picnicking in the great open spaces, included in their lunch the *chest* of chicken!

Sincerity and Truth

This is not a plea for pornography, or over-frank books. Indeed, I would bar such works as "Kitty" from the counters especially in cheap editions. I am making a plea for sincerity and truth, and for readers to cooperate with authors in separating the genuine from the spurious. Literature is life seen through a temperament and according to that temperament, it is foul or fair in spite of certain basic facts. Life is neither all sunshine nor all shadow, and to paint one without the other makes for distorted art. I can't believe many young moderns are sullied by discovering that the stork is occupied with affairs of its own, and is not concerned with distributing human babies; and I can't believe that adults are harmed by eating their peck of literary dirt. They will surely find it unappetizing and gritty. They will surely compare it unfavorably with more palatable and satisfying fare.

Whenever you find a period in which literary achievement has been cramped, compelled by public opinion to follow prescribed paths, you will find an unimaginative formalism and an arid technical excellence. Putting these fine words more bluntly, you will find dishonesty. I feel therefore, that it is wiser to suffer—and ignore—a few pornographic books than to encourage a false standard of literary production; one that distorts life and fails in its purpose to "inspire." The high tone of uplift books usually rings hollow. It does not reach the ears of those who need it most, because human beings rarely welcome what is good for them. They pass it on to the other fellow.



This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. **(Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.**

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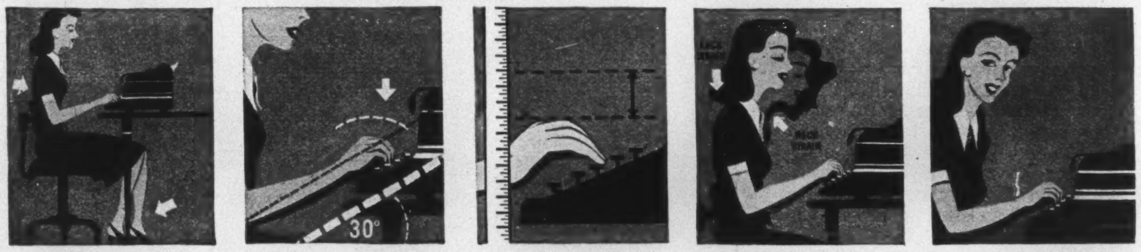

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LONDON LETTER

No One Wonders Now What Civil Servants Do with Their Time

By P. O'D.

London.

JUST before the war there were in this country 280,000 men and 95,000 women engaged in the work of the Civil Service—causing carping and suspicious persons to wonder what in the world they all found to do to fill up their time. Now there are over 677,000 Civil Servants, of whom 410,000 are men; and nobody wonders what they find to do. We all know that they find a lot too much to do, and wish to heaven that they would find less.

Even the Government, it seems, is worried about the constantly growing size of the Civil Service. Recently a circular was sent by the Treasury to all the permanent heads of departments, asking what cuts they could make in their staffs without detriment to essential work. The answer to that is easy, and I can make it right now—no cut whatever.

Was there ever a permanent head of any government department who considered that his staff was too big? Was there ever one who did not, on the contrary, consider that he was heroically struggling along with a staff about half the size it should be? And in these days of socialization and centralized control, the permanent heads have a strong case. They are constantly being given more and more to do. No wonder permanent heads are mostly either white or bald!

Present indications are that, instead of diminishing, the Civil Service will continue to grow—and rapidly. Another couple of years of Socialist rule may see us with a bureaucracy about a million strong. This is a grim prospect in a country faced, as this one is, with a manpower shortage. Even grimmer is the thought, not of what these Civil Servants won't be able to do, but of what they will—all those endless forms and books of coupons and official regulations of one sort and another.

We bid fair to become the most governed and administered country on earth. Once upon a time it was considered that the best government was the one that interfered least with the activities and personal freedom of the ordinary citizen. This is certainly not the ideal which our Socialist rulers have proposed for themselves and the rest of us.

Bottle Parties

Bottle parties are a great London institution—after hours. They are indeed almost a social necessity, at least a convivial necessity, seeing that the pubs all close just about the time a party is really warming up. So everyone who knows how and can, and is in the mood to do it, hurries off to a bottle club and orders what he wants by the bottle—at about three times the ordinary price. And joy goes on being unconfined.

The theory of the bottle club is that the guest who orders a bottle of booze after hours is merely drawing on his private stock at some nearby store-house—usually in the cellar of the club itself. Ingenious enough, but unfortunately the police don't take that view of it. So every now and then a couple of detectives in evening clothes stroll in, order a bottle, get it, and promptly summon the landlord or secretary or whatever he calls himself; and the club is closed and the secretary heavily fined. Which leads one to wonder what a person who takes a detective in evening clothes for a man-about-town is doing at all in the bottle club business.

The other day one of these pinched and punished bottle club proprietors decided to fight the thing out, and he took his case to the King's Bench on appeal. Lord Goddard, the Lord Chief Justice, quashed the verdict of the lower court and cancelled the fine. In doing so he made some brisk and even brusque comments on the legal position of bottle parties. Not that His Lordship was in the least degree fooled by the claims they make.

"The object of these parties," he said, "is to enable alcoholics and others to continue drinking after licensing hours. The whole process of getting an order in advance and pretending to appropriate the goods to it is pure humbug. All this bottle party nonsense is an attempt — it may be a successful attempt — to evade the licensing laws. But Parliament has not seen fit to legislate against these parties." And that is the whole point.

In other and less legal terms, Parliament has simply passed the buck to the courts, and the Lord Chief Justice isn't having it. So far as he is concerned, the bottle club gets away with it. His decision may cause Parliament to pass the necessary law. Or Parliament may continue to go on turning a blind eye, feeling perhaps that night life in London is drab enough without shutting everything down. In any case, for the present at least, the bottle party business is likely to flourish exceedingly.

A Planner's Dream

One of the great difficulties about making Thames-side London beautiful is that the Thames won't stay put. Part of the time it is a broad and impressive stream stretching right across from bank to bank, "London River" at its most majestic. But part of the time it is a dingy rivulet oozing along between vast slopes of mud. Only a few minutes of each day is it to be seen at its best—or at its worst, for that matter. But the intervals between high water and low are far from lovely. Hardly ever do you see the Thames without at least a margin of mud.

For a long time now the Thames Barrage Association has been patiently and even plaintively urging the construction of a dam across the river at Woolwich, with locks to let the river traffic up and down. There is a lot to be said for it—and apparently a lot against it, too. So far the authorities have set their faces stonily against it. The Port of London Authority will have none of it. The Government refuses even to look into it.

It remains a planner's dream. But what a charming dream it is—the Thames always at high water, the little barges plying endlessly up and down, the wavelets slapping sleepily against the Embankment walls! Some day it may come true—for our grandchildren perhaps. Assuming of course that London will still be here.

"Bit of Fun"

One industry that certainly seems to flourish in this country is the betting industry. I speak of it as an industry, and surely any business that has an annual turnover of about £600,000,000 and some 400,000 people professionally engaged in it, in one way or another, may surely be so described. Little wonder that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is said to be casting upon it a thoughtful and acquisitive eye! It must be painful to see all that money getting away from him.

The vast total of £600,000,000 is divided up roughly as follows between the three main forms of gambling:—horse-racing £300,000,000, dog-racing £250,000,000, and football pools £50,000,000. These figures are of course only estimates—it is impossible to be exact—but they are generally accepted. And nobody, except the Church Committee on Gambling, seems to be very much startled or shocked.

The average man's view is that people are entitled to their "bit of fun", especially in these days of austerity, and that even if it does come a bit high in cost, they are merely putting the money into circulation. The odd thing about it is that the average man wouldn't much mind the Treasurer's taking a reasonable rake-off. It is the stern moralists who object. "What, recognize gambling and give it official sanction!" they protest. So there the matter stands—and will probably go on standing.

Bring Your Own

British caterers are not very favorably impressed by the suggestion of the Board of Trade that visitors to this country should be encouraged to bring supplies of food with them—visitors in this case meaning Canadians and Americans, almost the only people who have any food to bring.

"Nice sort of welcome that would be!" say the hotelkeepers in effect. "And how would an American or Canadian visitor like to sit down to a hearty meal at the next table to British guests struggling with their meagre and unappetizing rations?"

Not much of a welcome either way, it would seem. If the visitor doesn't bring extra food, he will eat badly. And if he does bring it, he will be regarded as behaving tactlessly. He can of course eat in the public restaurant, and then go up and have a private gorge in the seclusion of his bedroom, but there's not much fun in that either.

He may decide that the simplest solution is for him to stay away, and it is possible that a good many prospective visitors will adopt it. It looks as if the B. of T. had talked out of its turn. Queer way of restoring the tourist trade!

Another Great Old Man

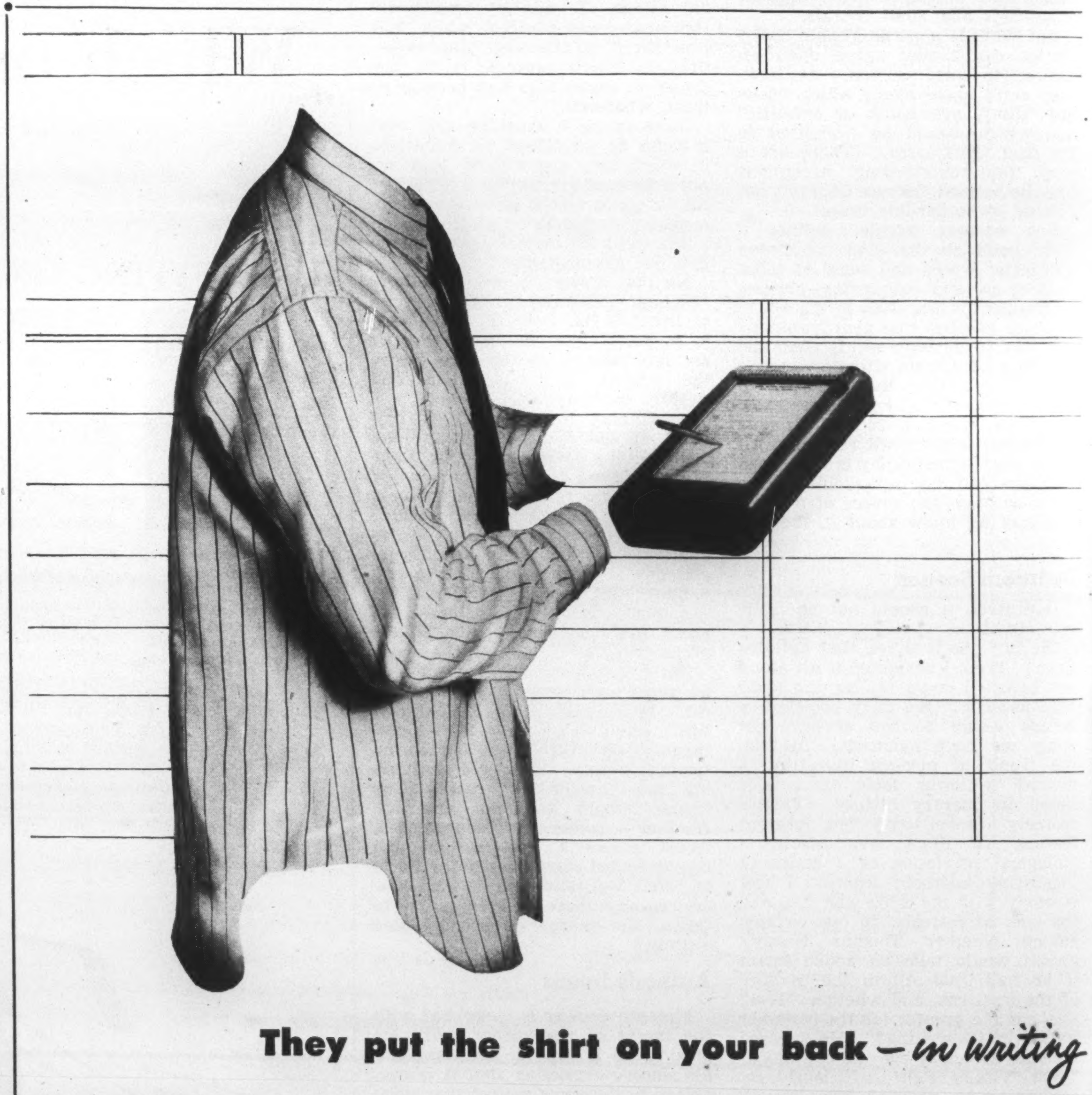
Not many Canadians will remember the name of Ernest Terah Hooley, and those who do will probably have assumed he was dead long ago. He wasn't. He just died at the age of 88, a poor man and nearly blind, but active and confident to the end, apparently quite undismayed by the extraordinary vicissitudes of his amazing career. He was still in business, and—incorrigible old showman that he was!—he still wore a black suit and white bowler hat. Yes, white!

Fifty years ago the name of Ernest Hooley was one that sounded like "Open, Sesame!" to the caverns of measureless wealth. The son of a small lace-manufacturer of Nottingham, he had gone into the business of company-promotion—with not much else than his flair and his nerve. Those were the days of the cycle boom. Hooley was among the first to see its possibilities, and he made a huge fortune out of it.

There were numerous other developments in which he risked his own and other people's money; and for a while everything went well. He became one of the best-known figures in the country, the wizard, the man with the golden touch. He was genial and generous and he basked in the warm sunlight of his popularity. All sorts of stories were told of him—mostly good-natured—including the familiar one of his going to St. Paul's Cathedral and hearing the choir sing "Hooley! Hooley! Hooley! Lord God Almighty!" to his delighted amazement.

Then, as with Uncle Ponderevo in H. G. Wells's "Tono-Bungay"—for whom he is supposed to have served as model—then came the crash. This was in 1898, and after that Hooley's career was a grim chronicle of bankruptcies and prison sentences. He had a careless way with balance-sheets and prospectuses. His last appearance in the bankruptcy court was in 1939.

Thereafter the old man settled down to a little real-estate business in Derbyshire, within a mile or two of beautiful Risley Hall, which he had owned in the days of his glory. He had been a multi-millionaire, he had been Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, and now he was old and poor and disreputable, but never broken in spirit. He was game to the last. Not even Mr. Micawber had such perfect confidence that something was bound to turn up. In one way or another, quite a lot did.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ADV. BY N. W. AYER

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Veterans' Radio School Turns Out Ace "N.C.O.'s of the Industry"

By JOHN L. WATSON

(Second article)

IN "ITEM Two" of the John Fisher—Byng Whittaker program all announcing and technical operations were handled by the students of the Training and Re-establishment Institute, Toronto. The actual sounds of the various shops and workrooms were picked up by travelling microphones and recorded on magnetic wire. Then the whole show was "dubbed" onto wax, for broadcast over a trans-Canada hook-up.

Daily broadcasts of recorded music, newscasts and live productions are piped into the Institute's cafeteria for the entertainment of the whole student body. The transmitting equipment is, in point of fact, quite powerful enough to beam a program a considerable distance but special antennae are used to limit the station's coverage to the area of the "campus."

A great deal of work is done with wax and wire recording, including at least two noteworthy "public relations" jobs. When Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, the celebrated British orthopaedic surgeon, visited Sunnybrook Hospital earlier this year and delivered 25 hours of lectures to the Workmen's Compensation Board, the School of Electronics ran a line to the hospital and recorded the entire lecture series. Copies of the recording were sent out to Industrial Physicians all over Canada.

The School is now engaged in cutting a series of seventy records containing exercises in matriculation subjects, for the exclusive use of blind veterans preparing for University entrance. Copies of these sets will be made available to institutes for the blind everywhere in Canada.

An intensive course in receiver repair service is offered by the School with the object of raising the standard of radio repair work generally—a noble motive which ought to be applauded by every radio-set owner in the country. Candidates are taught not only the mechanics of repair but also the whole technique of running a radio repair business. Students are required to familiarize themselves with F.M. and Television as well as standard receivers.

Impressive Faculty

Eric Palin, the High Panjandrum of the school, is a radio man of some 25 years standing—a pretty fair record in this infant profession. Before entering the Institute he worked on radio for the C.N.R. and taught radio to Navy, Army and Air Force recruits in Hamilton. Working with him is a faculty of twenty men, as well as occasional instructors and lecturers from the profession. In order to teach at the school an instructor must present documentary evidence of having worked in radio for at least five years prior to the war. Recommendations from prominent members of the radio industry are also a "must" for the would-be teacher.

The question of placing graduates in the radio industry is no more of a problem to Mr. Palin than it is to Mr. Lorne Greene and his Academy of Radio Arts. Students are snatched away by radio station managers almost before they have had time to finish their studies. The Chief Engineers in the Brockville and Belleville stations are both graduates of the School of Electronics. Another graduate, who married an English girl while overseas, was taken on by the London studios of the B.B.C., through the good offices of the C.B.C.'s engineering department and the B.B.C.'s Canadian representative. Eighteen graduates of the Receiver Servicing Course were hired by the T. Eaton Company for their radio repair departments throughout Ontario. The fame of the school extends far beyond our own borders. Radio engineers from France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, India and China have called there in search of personnel and ideas.

The Director and his staff are extremely proud of the cooperation they have received from the radio profession—cooperation made possible by the School's Industrial Advisory Council, consisting of engineers and technicians actively engaged in the radio industry. The Council assists in the placement of graduates and advises the Director as to the current requirements of the profession.

The object of the school, to use someone's inspired phrase, is to train "the N.C.O.'s of industry"—neither the top engineers, whom only the Universities can train, nor the rank-and-file of labor, but the skilled technicians who, like all good N.C.O.'s, will find themselves doing most of the hard work and bearing a very large share of the responsibility.

President Truman with his sister, Mary Truman, at Grandview, Mo., where their mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, is recovering from a broken hip.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Summer Will See Vancouverites Turned Out of Auto Camps

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

SEVERAL thousand families now quartered in city auto courts and wayside camps have been advised they must move out by May 15 or pay a staggeringly higher rent. Most of them don't know where they'll go.

During the winter season there is ample space for local residents in auto camps, but with the coming of summer the proprietors hope their quarters will be cramped with tourists. They have no room to spare for permanent guests.

Winter rental varies from $15 to $40 a month in the country districts. It is from 20 to 50 per cent higher in the cities.

There is no monthly rate in summer. The price goes up from a minimum of $2.50 a day to $8 or even $10 a day, depending on location, accommodation, and service. The people who pay $15 a month in winter find the landlord coming round for $75 in 30 days, five times the winter rate. It's more than they can afford, but some must stay. They can find no other place. Others will go back to doubling up with in-laws.

In some cases the family will split up, the husband going to work in the woods and the wife returning to her parents. A very few are in a position to buy a home of their own, if they can find a suitable house on the market.

There is no objection to children in the auto camps. The buildings and surroundings are such that the youngsters can't do much damage. Most of the city landlords who refuse to rent to parents with children argue that their revenue is now so low that they can't afford to replaster and repaper every year or so, an absolute necessity for a house which has been the home of undisciplined children. Many landlords are willing to rent to families if a cash guarantee is put up to cover possible damages, but this offer is rarely accepted.

Coast hotels cancelled their monthly rates when the room problem became acute. Tenants were charged by the day, which usually meant an increase of from one-third to one-half.

Some of the larger Vancouver hostelries even went so far as to ask all their permanent guests to move out, thus getting rid of men and women who had made their homes there for many years. The guests held indignation meetings and registered great annoyance, but the hotel men stood pat. They had more transient patrons than they could possibly handle at the higher rates.

An auto camp is not exactly ideal as permanent quarters, however fine it may be for short stays, but there are worse places. The cabins may be a bit crowded and the housewife may have to take her chances of getting to the communal washtubs, but the sanitary conveniences are all right. The Government inspectors see to that.

Children attend neighboring schools. City regulations ban the use of trailers in the residential districts, but the odd one may be seen parked close to a garage at the back of a lot. Technically, these are unoccupied, and the owner says he is living with his brother-in-law and visiting the trailer occasionally. Observant neighbors think his statement should be reversed.

A Shave and A Haircut

British Columbia barbers have irked their patrons very considerably by raising the price of haircuts from 50 cents to 65 cents, and upping shaves from 25 to 35 cents. Up to 1941 a haircut cost only 35 cents, could be got for two-bits in non-union shops, and free at barber colleges by those willing to take the risk.

The barbers have not incurred any recent increase in rent or supplies, and they have advanced no adequate reason for the boost of haircut costs. their justification for a 35-cent shave is that a shave takes as long as a haircut, and necessitates hot water, a towel, soap, talcum powder, and maybe a touch of styptic pencil. Patrons estimate the value of the soap used at one-tenth of a cent, and figure that at least 32 cents has to be credited to labor, giving the operator a wage of around $1.75 an hour assuming he is kept constantly busy.

Shoe shiners have followed the lead of the barbers. They now ask 20 cents a shine. Some wanted to charge 25 cents, but were outvoted. The majority thought the customer would dig up two-bits and tell the boy to keep the change. A few years ago shoe shines were 10 cents on weekdays, 15 cents on Sundays.

The cost of dying is going up, as well as the cost of living. The B.C. Society of Morticians has asked Vancouver City to pay $70 instead of $45 for the burial of indigents. The undertakers say it costs them $72.50 to give decent burial to a pauper today.

The Old Days Are Best

Most business establishments pride themselves on being right up to the minute, but the Manson general store is an exception. Fifty-six years ago this firm opened for business in the Vancouver Island city, staying open until 10 o'clock at night. Candles and oil lamps supplied the illumination, but half a century ago acetylene lamps were introduced. They are still in use. The proprietor wants nothing so new-fangled as gas or electricity.

The Manson store still uses outside window shutters, common in the east a century ago. It is probably the only store in western Canada to use this safeguard against burglars.

Spinach Is Ignored

British Columbia children are not getting their vitamins. A nutrition survey of 1,500 children has disclosed that 500 of them should be eating more green and yellow vegetables, citrus fruits, tomatoes, and whole-grain cereals.

The children examined were between five and 15 years of age. So as to get a proper cross-section of juvenile conditions, the survey was made in the big city of Vancouver, the small city of Nanaimo, the Okanagan town of Vernon, the country district of the Fraser Valley, and the rangelands of the Cariboo.

Only a relatively small group suffered from malnutrition, but a very large number showed need of improvement. Not many of them were getting what the national health department regards as fundamental intake requirement, "one serving of potatoes daily, two servings of other vegetables, preferably leaf, green or yellow and frequently raw."

"Most of the children got enough apples, but were short of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and other citrus fruits which are a rich source of Vitamin C necessary for the development of healthy blood vessels, gums, and teeth."

The survey ignores spinach.

New City Hall

Victoria will build a $400,000 concrete city hall on Blanshard Street. It will be ready by the end of 1948, and is designed to serve the needs of adjoining municipalities should these vote to form a Greater Victoria unit. The present city hall saw its best days long ago.

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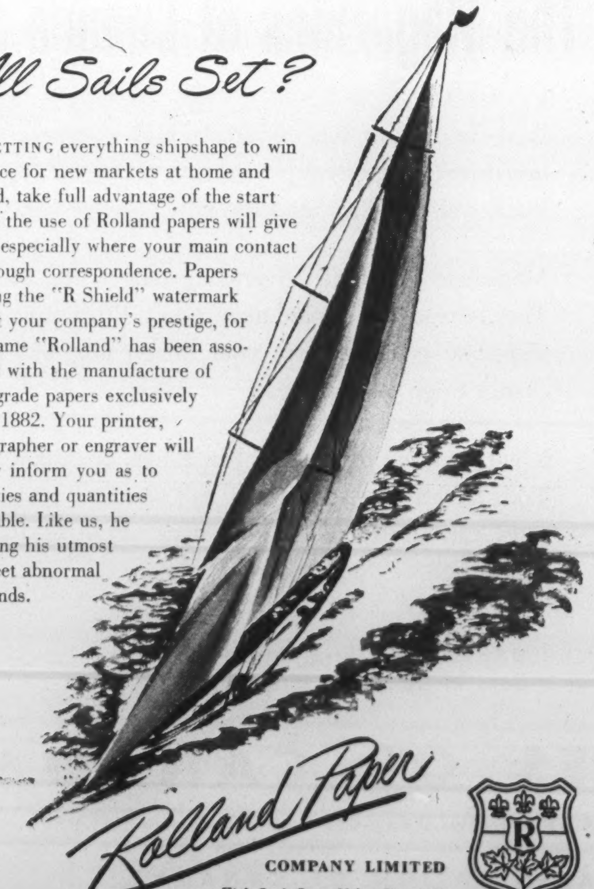

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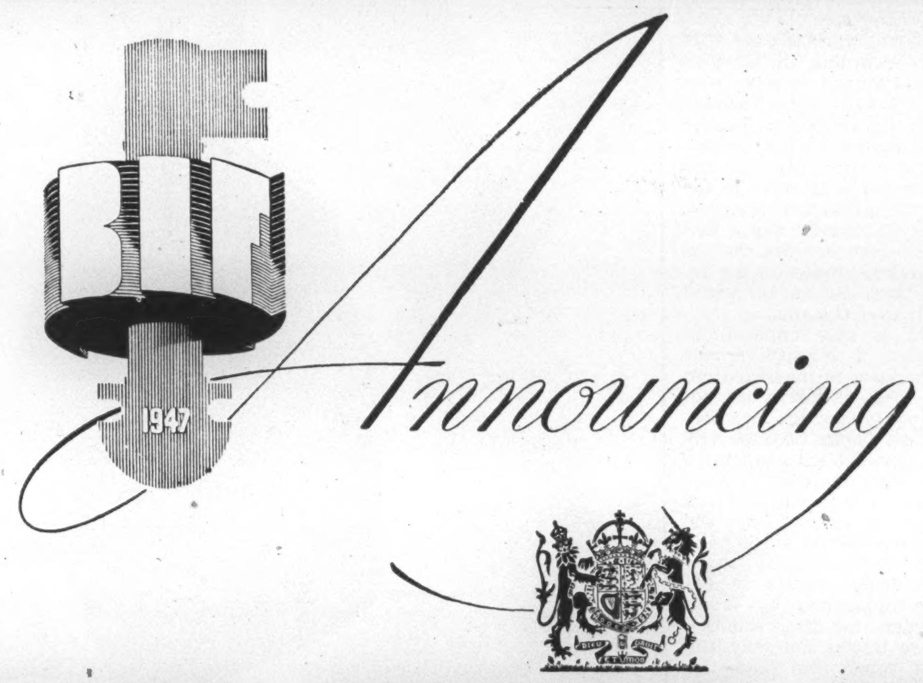

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BRITAIN PRODUCES THE GOODS

MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

The American Repertory Theatre Spells A.R.T. in Capitals

By NAT BENSON

New York.

TWENTY-ODD years ago a famous New York Theatre Guild road show company headed by that powerful actor Basil Sydney played the Canadian circuit offering Shaw's vigorous "Devil's Disciple", Andreyev's enigmatic "He Who Gets Slapped" (revived in New York last year) and Ibsen's timeless idyl "Peer Gynt". We saw all three of them in one week at the grand old Royal Alex. Not since then have I seen any Legit. company offer so much front-rank drama so well done, as the newly-formed American Repertory Theatre (A.R.T.) has produced in the first portion of its season.

Such a menu of Shakespeare, Shaw, Ibsen and Barrie is no dramatic fare to be speedily forgotten along with the darlings of a day like "State of the Union", "The Voice of the Turtle" or "Harvey". But one mustn't forget that A.R.T. has been conceived, organized, directed and dominated by three of the doughtiest and most talented ladies ever connected with the American Theatre—Cheryl Crawford, producer, Margaret Webster, director, and Eva Le Gallienne, actress of first magnitude. These ladies, despite the ready admonitions of many Broadway wiseacres and some shoddy false prophets, chose to do Shakespeare, Shaw, Ibsen and Barrie. And they did them superbly.

If none of these worthy A.R.T. productions can sport the current slickness of a "huckster's" $50 cravat (which has much in common with the appeal of many a dramatic Broadway "dollar-chaser"), at least these four productions have in them an integrity that is unmistakable and an ardor of purpose which is not to be denied. A.R.T. also has seven splendid actors — seven .300-hitters dramatically computed, who pack more punch than any score of Main-Stem nifties. Just line up and count the actors on your program: Eva Le Gallienne, Margaret Webster, Ernest Truex, Victor Jory, Walter Hampden, Philip Bourneuf and Richard Waring. Add to such acting talent the combined playwriting potency of the incomparable Avonian, the pawky Scot, the fanciful Dubliner and the brooding Scandinavian, and lo! you have all the ingredients you require for a great season of drama.

In a Word—"Boffo"

First, we saw Ibsen's notable tragedy "John Gabriel Borkman". No higher tribute can be paid it than to say that George Jean Nathan, the "Play-going Boy of the Western World" compared it with "Madame X"—which shows, and rightly so, how far this sombre and splendid drama is from joggling the well-known B'Way funnybone and playing "Three Blind Mice" on the cash register that spells "boffo". (BOX OFFICE SUCCESS).

Ibsen's great drama about a Scandinavian tycoon, not unlike the late fabulous Sir Henry Pellatt, shows what happens to a business giant of vision who aimed at being a world-financier, almost made the grade, and then failed to commit hari-kari on the dollar mark of his own failure. Borkman, as Victor Jory plays him, has a fine pent-up potent richness that expressed both his sense of dominance and bitter frustration. Even after defeat and ruination, he gave you the impression of being licked by no force but his own overwhelming impetuosity; his refusal to accept anybody's aid is also the fine fluent gesture of a still-forceful figure, as noble in defeat as Laurier, as unyielding as Meighen. Jory made Ibsen's Borkman the authentic portrait of a great man, like many of Shakespeare's great tragic figures defeated only by their own headlong rashness, and still grimly refusing to accept aid or sympathy from anyone.

This was certainly Victor Jory's show. Close behind him in excellence came the sensitive Eva Le Gallienne in her beloved role of Ella Rentheim, one of Ibsen's most appealing heroines. Ella is the sympathetic sister-in-law whom Borkman should have married, but whom he sacrificed to further his business success. She still loves the defeated financier, and is a moving and admirable figure as developed by the gifted Le Gallienne. Margaret Webster gets a better opportunity to reveal her vigorous powers as an actress in "Borkman" than in any of the others. She makes the hard bitter Mrs. Borkman a callous and relentless woman not to be forgotten in any season of acting.

That admirable star Ernest Truex had a perfection-fitting part in the pathetic role of a kindly "mute inglorious Milton", the poet Vilhelm Foldal, whose humility and humanity contrasted superbly with the grim brusqueness of Borkman, his friend and one-time idol. The poet tells Borkman the truth about Borkman's still-grandiose illusions, and loses his friendship in doing so. Poets, of course, do those things as a matter of course to people whose mental cobwebs they are honestly trying to sweep away.

A Tudor Tommy Manville

Next we saw A.R.T.'s production of "Henry VIII", certainly one of the Bard's more unmanageable historical pageants. The production had a regal wealth of color, a magnificent kaleidoscope of one of Shakespeare's great "tragedies of princes". This writer wondered whether he was the only person in the audience who had seen the great Sir Herbert Tree and Lyn Harding as Wolsey and Henry VIII in 1913 in the same play. I saw that version, the immortal Tree's farewell tour, when I was 10; my father and I thrilled to its pageantry one bitter winter night when the dubiously late Ambrose Small's old Grand Theatre was jammed like Radio City is now for a Bing Crosby opus. Thirty years have not dimmed the lustrous memory of Tree's "Henry VIII", and I was glad to notice how my own boy of 13 was held rapt by the same flashing pageantry of A.R.T.'s equally fine production.

Walter Hampden, a suave and finished actor, made the most of Wolsey's artistic villainy and his sonorous lines. Eva Le Gallienne puts fire and pathos into the slow-moving pageant as the doomed and discarded Catherine of Aragon. Victor Jory sounded properly choleric and hearty as the Holbein portrait of the polygamous Royal Henry, just entering on his career as the Tommy Manville of Tudor times. The play ends its pictorial splendor as the ideal pageant of Shakespeare's day did, with the official presentation and tribute at Thamesstairs outside Greenwich Palace of Henry's daughter, the Infant (Queen) Elizabeth. She appears in the arms of her lovely mother Anne Bullen, played by the Hollywood Beauty June Duprez, whose loveliness offered considerable reason for Henry's loss of marital interest in the proud and pathetic Catherine. An authentic love song of Henry's to Anne was sung, and Margaret Webster had two imposing big-voiced "Chroniclers" (Philip Bourneuf and Eugene Stuckmann) fill in the many interstices in Shakespeare's episodes with resonant excerpts from Holinshead.

I never saw Maude Adams do "What Every Woman Knows", Barrie's moving play with which her name is ever identified, even as it is with Peter Pan. The prime requisite of Maggie Wylie in "What Every Woman Knows" is that Maggie be *plain*, without any obvious feminine charm; (it is Maggie who defines "charm" in Barrie's memorable lines as "a sort of a bloom on a woman; if she has that, she doesn't need anything else.") June Duprez who is quite a competent young actress has no mere charm—she has beauty of the kind that really knocks you down in the old Esther Williams-Hedy Lamarr-M.G.M.-R.K.O. fashion. Miss Duprez is about as "plain" (which the part requires her to be) as a Bird of Paradise. Her beauty shone like a Broadway "spectacular". If her fiancé, the dour Scot John Shand, couldn't see how beautiful she was, then he was even more of a dope than his political success or his Scotch canniness naturally force him to be.

Triple Balanced Job

Richard Waring, too, is a pretty darned handsome Arrow-type of fellow for the rough, ruggedly homespun Scotch lad who burgles the Wylie home to study the books he couldn't afford to buy. As the three Wylies, Ernest Truex, Philip Bourneuf and Arthur Keegan combine harmoniously to do a fine triple balanced job of characterization. Truex and Bourneuf with their sure sense of timing were especially effective.

I can still recall Truex's savoring his own fine line, as Barrie has Father Wylie size up his prospective son-in-law, the rugged John: "Aye, there's no tellin' how far a bright Scotch lad like him might go—especially if he went among the English"; and again, "Aye, 'tis a grand sicht—a young Scotsman on the make". (In Scotland forty years ago the phrase "on the make" had, of course, an occupational rather than the recreational significance it enjoys in Manhattan today.)

One cannot leave the Barrie play without noting what smoothly adroit comedy performances were contributed by Walter Hampden as Charles Venables, the Asquith of his day, and Miss Le Gallienne's as the frou-frou Comtesse de la Brière who helped the harassed Shands over their matrimonial shoals.

In the fourth and final production of their present repertory group, A.R.T. gave themselves up to pure farce comedy and managed to knock a barrel of fun out of Shaw's rich Roman nonsense of "Androcles and the Lion". I cannot ever recall having seen any Shavian work horsed around with such gusto and such telling effect on an audience. Along with the actors, who galloped spiritedly through it all, the audience had a riotous time with the play, even a few nights after being steam-rollered by Christmas festivities.

Of course, Shaw's play is very broad satiric farce, largely at the expense of some Christian martyrs, but you can't feel affronted where even The Lion looks like a genial fugitive from a nursery zoo. Still, we hardly expected to see Caesar played as a particularly squish type of pansy moofing openly at the Praetorian Guard, and giving those stalwart lads the old Imperatorial woo-woo. Philip Bourneuf who made such a gay nance out of this particular Caesar has history to back him up.

If ever a part was made for an actor, it was the part of the whimsical humanitarian and zoophilist, Androcles for Ernest Truex. We saw that superb English actor O. P. Heggie do the part of the Shavian Andy several decades ago, and we think Truex was even better, perhaps because he understood the role sufficiently to settle back into it and enjoy himself. Every subtle bit of Shavian wit (than which there is no better on any stage in any era) is timed, measured and delivered to the Emperor's taste by Truex as Andy, the Lion's confrère. Victor Jory undertook a difficult part, that of Ferrovius, the Herculean Christian with the hair-trigger temper and the overwhelming sense of sinfulness. Ferrovius is a grimly serious man of muscular Christianity who has to fight like the devil to overcome his natural heroic instinct to beat the living hell out of his inquisitors.

So we tip our hat to A. R. T., even if they are away up on inaccessible Columbus Circle. We'd like to say that although they are having stage-hand trouble, they've given us four fine plays splendidly done. We'll trade any three-act play we've seen in Manhattan (except "Lady Windermere's Fan") for a single act of "John Gabriel Borkman" or "Androcles and the Lion". A.R.T. offers drama as drama used to be before Hollywood could knock off even a potential American Ibsen like Clifford Odets.

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Banting's Secret Was the Will to Achieve

By ARTHUR HAM

How did Frederick Banting, the Ontario boy with the Methodist upbringing who was originally destined for the Church, develop into an internationally-known figure in the field of medicine? Why did the young doctor master the secret of research, that painstaking field which too often seems to lead heartbreakingly nowhere? Two recent biographies of the discoverer of insulin attempt to provide the answer; they are Sir Frederick Banting, by Lloyd Stevenson, M.D. (Ryerson, $6.00) and Banting's Miracle by Seale Harris, M.D. (Dent, $3.50). In this article Dr. A. W. Ham, Honorary Secretary of the Banting Research Foundation, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Toronto and himself well-known in the world of research, examines and adds to the Banting story. Professor Ham finds that Banting succeeded where others failed simply because he was the kind of person who doesn't give up.

IT is justifiable to make the life of any individual public property through the medium of biography only if there is some good purpose to be served. In evaluating these books then, a reviewer might well ask, do they serve any good purpose, and if so, how well does each accomplish this function.

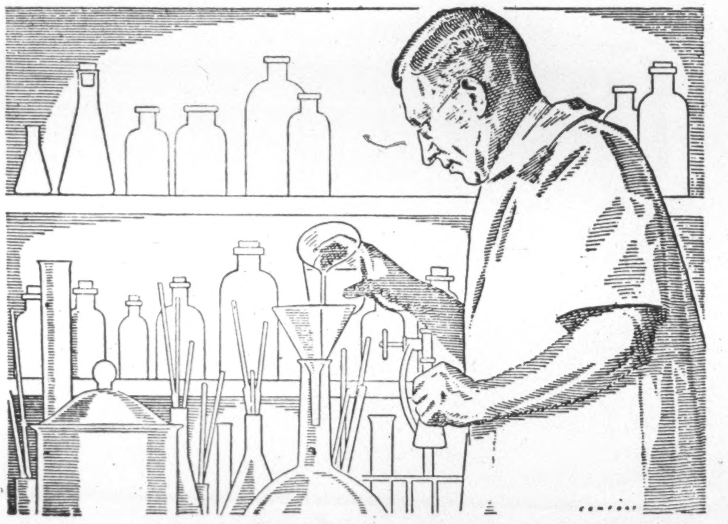
To the mind of this reviewer the most important purpose to be served by recording the life of Banting is that others should be able to learn something about the recipe for greatness. Here was a boy who had a fairly usual kind of Canadian background, who went through his schooling with only an average record, and who showed no particularly unusual aptitudes, yet he, instead of others more favored, made a wonderful discovery. There *must* have been something unusual about him, something responsible for his succeeding where others failed. Any biography that gives the clue to this factor, so that others may learn it, is justified. How well do these books accomplish this end?

In a less superficially dramatic, but in a more detailed and seemingly more factual way, Stevenson accomplished this aim better than Harris. In Stevenson's book in particular the factors that shaped Banting's life and that were responsible for his achievement are presented with considerable insight. The effect of Banting's Ontario Methodist upbringing becomes apparent. Though he seems to have had a real urge to study medicine the religious influences about him directed him toward the ministry. He solved this problem, by deciding to become a medical missionary, with the intention, however, of studying theology first. At university the urge for medicine became stronger so he changed courses. Nevertheless the effect of his upbringing is to be seen later because he was a doctor with a strong sense of duty, as is witnessed by his distinguished service in both wars, and one with an urge to do research.

Search for the Reason

But this was not the unusual thing about Banting. Many youths with religious backgrounds that directed them toward the ministry have compromised on becoming doctors yet they have not made great discoveries. We must look further. Was it that when his practice failed to keep him busy at London he avidly read medical journals? This, of course, by permitting the mind to be exposed to new facts and theories, so that associations may be formed, is how ideas are born, and this is how Banting conceived his idea.

But here again, many people read widely, get good ideas but fail to accomplish much. So we must follow his life still further to ascertain his special attribute. And it is from this point on that the answer emerges. It is that he was the kind of person who doesn't give up. It wasn't possible for him to perform his experiments at London. So he came to Toronto to see Macleod. There he was refused. He came back again. The Harris book says that he was refused a second time and that it was only after a third visit that he received rather grudging permission to work in Macleod's laboratory and then for a short time. His first opera-



Courtesy the Artist and The Corporation of the City of Toronto.

Banting in his laboratory: a drawing by Charles Comfort, R.C.A., from the recent biography, "Sir Federick Banting", by Lloyd Stevenson, M.D.

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tions weren't successful. He did them over again. He was running out of money so he sold his old car. He bought more experimental animals from his own dwindling funds. And then when any particular idea didn't work out very well he promptly got another and went ahead. This is how he differed. He had that same quality which prevented Pasteur being stopped by a stroke; which prevented Ehrlich from giving up after he had fruitlessly tested hundreds of compounds, and which has characterized the lives of many of the great in other fields. It is that strength of character that doesn't permit one to succumb to the temptation of providing a good excuse for failure instead of succeeding. It is perhaps helpful toward understanding parts of Banting's later life that, while this quality is responsible for much of the progress of the world, it often deals harshly with the emotional adjustments of those who possess it.

Accounts of Research

While biographies of Banting are to be justified chiefly because others may learn as Stevenson says "what the will to achieve may accomplish surpassingly", there is another important purpose they should serve. They should, when written by medical graduates, as both these were, be more or less scientific documents giving orderly and precise accounts of the researches that culminated in success, accounts in which the various factors and other individuals concerned are placed in proper perspective. Both books devote considerable space toward this end. The account in the Stevenson book is less dramatic and more detailed than in the other. Both books, however, show that factors other than Banting's persistence and that other individuals were concerned in his reaching his goal. They make it obvious, for example, that research cannot be performed without a knowledge of special techniques. Banting was trained in surgery; this enabled him to perform the operations so essential in the work. Then, as the experiments progressed, and other knowledge and other techniques became necessary, the role of Best in the discovery becomes apparent. Surely this fortuitous association was one of the happiest collaborations in the history of medical research. That Banting was fully appreciative of the part played by Best is obvious from his several vigorous statements to the effect that credit for the discovery must be shared by Best.

It is clear, too, in both books that, although the late Professor J. J. R. Macleod provided in himself and his laboratory an excellent and helpful critical background for the conducting of the experiments, his ideas regarding the apportioning of credit between the director of a laboratory and those who worked in it, even if they made a great discovery, were not palatable to either Banting or Canadians in general. Both books trace Macleod's attitude in this respect to his conditioning in the German universities where he had studied. The late Professor Velyien Henderson of Toronto is revealed, in both books, as having been a bulwark for Banting in many ways throughout the course of the work and as having played a more important part in it than is generally appreciated. The splendid assistance given by Collip in the later stages of the work in purifying and standardizing insulin is also described in both books.

It may be somewhat of a surprise for the readers of either book to learn from it that the idea that spurred Banting to originally investigate the problem, turned out, in the end, to be not entirely correct. As the work progressed it became obvious that the recovery of insulin from a pancreas did not require that its ducts should first be tied off to cause the atrophy of the digestive-enzyme-secreting portions of the gland. After noting this, however, neither book gives the curious reader complete satisfaction as to why previous investigators, who had made extracts without first tying off ducts, had not succeeded in discovering insulin.

Many readers, of course, will be interested in following Banting's life after he had made his great discovery. Both books delve to some extent into his domestic life; this is handled more tactfully by Stevenson than by Harris. In respect to this matter it should be appreciated that the same background and personality factors that made him such a good research worker may very well have made it difficult for him to make an easy social adjustment on the level he had suddenly attained. For him there must necessarily have been a period for readjustment. His travels, his increased interest in art, and his new friends all contributed toward this end.

For medical readers in particular both books outline the organizing and financing of the research department he came to head and describe the many researches prosecuted there under his direction. There he gathered a group of able, and in many instances brilliant, young men and the result was that many real contributions of importance were made to science. Then, when war came, an organized group was available to take on and attempt to solve special problems arising therefrom, particularly those related to aviation medicine. One feels, from reading the latter portions of these books, that Banting was approaching these problems with all his old drive restored; that he had, in his own fashion, surmounted all the special obstacles imposed on him by fame, and that had it not been for a tragic accident he would have gone on to bring still further relief to the sick of the world and much further glory to his country.

Most readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, in the opinion of this reviewer, will like the book by Stevenson much better than the one by Harris. The style of the latter, while exhibiting a professional smoothness, is too journalistic for the subject with which the book deals. The book by Stevenson is written both more soberly and with greater understanding, and has the authentic air of good biography.

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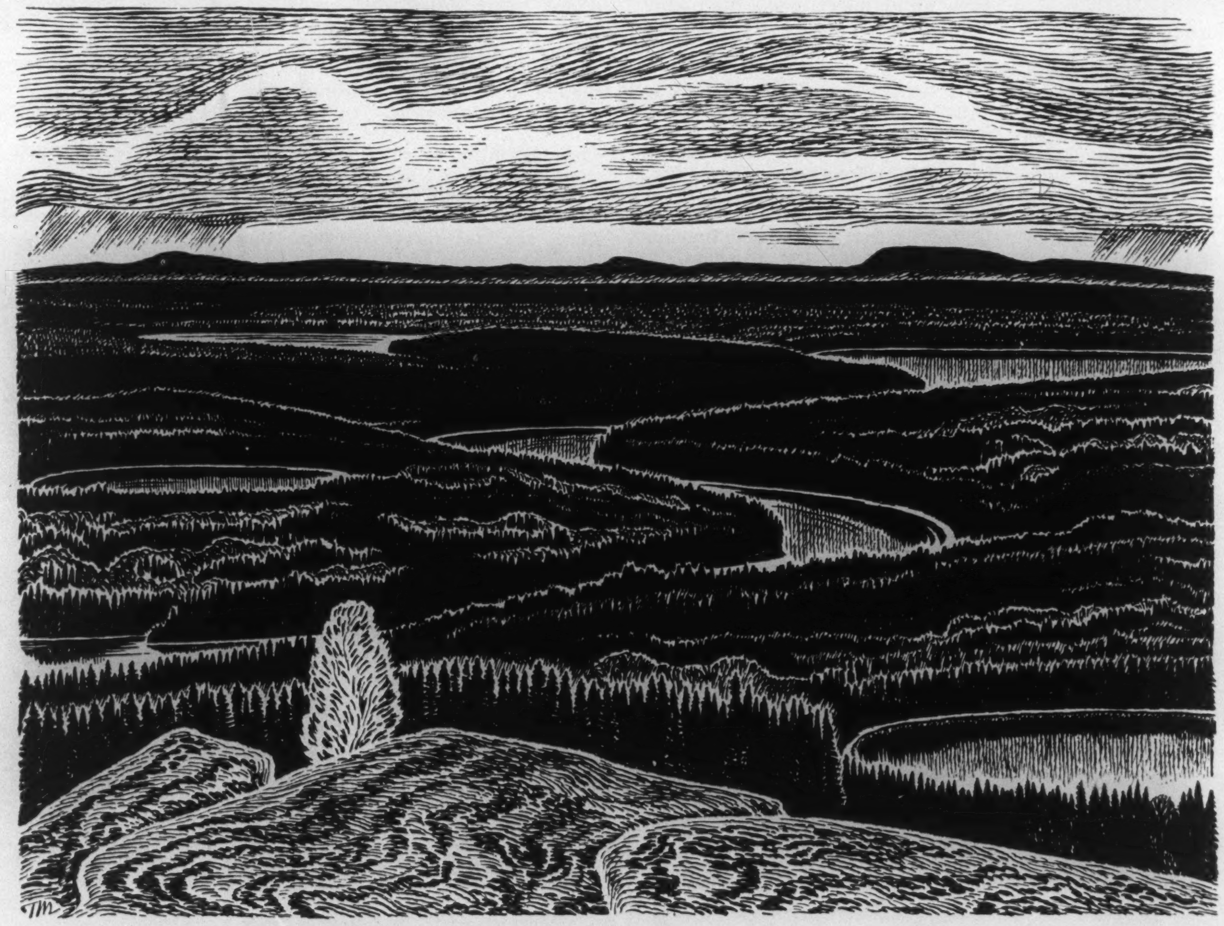

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WORLD OF WOMEN

"Little Mary" Eadie, the Crusader with a Practical Turn of Mind

By JEAN TWEED

MARY EADIE

THE Canadian secretariat of the United Nations has had an addition to its staff. Mary Eadie, erstwhile head of Toronto's Selective Service, Women's Division, moved into a senior administrative position the first of the year. One friend commented when Miss Eadie's appointment was announced, "It doesn't matter what job Mary has now, inside of six months she'll be administering everything."

Miss Eadie herself is tremendously enthused over her new job, and if enthusiasm plus a great capacity for hard work can make the United Nations work, Miss Eadie will do her share.

Tackling new and complex jobs, or re-organizing old and run-down jobs is her specialty. With violent enthusiasm she plows into each new position scattering red tape and leaving a trail of either very happy or very disgruntled people behind her. "That is the way I live I guess," she says, "for the blessing of some and the concern of others." It has generally turned out well for the causes Miss Eadie has espoused, and the blessings to date have outweighed the concern.

Unusual Methods

For instance in 1945 she received the I.A.P.E.S. award for her work at Selective Service. The call letters stand for International Association of Public Employment Services, and annually they recognize one outstanding Canadian and one ditto American. The Award said such things as "extraordinary methods for . . . securing public support," and "development and use of unusual methods."

The reason for this eulogy was Miss Eadie's streamlining of office procedure, so that the business of filling jobs ran like a sort of human Willow Run. The social service program set up to take care of girls from rural districts who came flocking to Toronto was another of "Little Mary's" (as Miss Eadie sometimes calls herself) accomplishments. Then finally there is her justly-famed Toronto Youth Employment Centre with its trained staff of interviewers and psychologists to take care of young job-seekers. This last was her final contribution to the government before her exit.

The background of all this energy and industry hearkens back to father Eadie, a shrewd Scots businessman of Edinburgh, Scotland, who steadfastly indoctrinated his offspring with the Presbyterian catechism and Gladstonian liberalism. To satisfy his artistic longings he played the organ on Sundays at Baccleuch church. His children each partook a portion of the heritage; one boy became an architect; one a high school teacher; and Mary became a crusader. A crusader with a practical turn of mind, however.

In 1917, a job was indicated for "Little Mary" and she became clerical accountant in a business firm in Toronto. Seven years later she left as secretary-treasurer. For several years after that she worked in various professional capacities for the United Church of Canada, handling training schools for teachers, developing vacation schools for children, and advocating Canadian literature for Sunday Schools. During this period she travelled across Canada developing the work of the Committee on Employed Women in the church, such as social workers, teachers and deaconesses, and it was partly through her efforts that the ordination of women in the United Church became established.

In 1937 Miss Eadie became secretary of the Women's Division in the Toronto Community Chest, and that year they succeeded in reaching their objective of $100,000 for the first time, hardly a coincidence.

Two years later the Winnipeg branch of the Y.W.C.A. got its first taste of Eadie renovation tactics, and the results are still felt. Before they knew it the Winnipeggers found themselves with a rejuvenated building, increased membership, a dietitian, a barracks for Army recruits, and last but by no means least, an adequate publicist. If there is one thing above all Miss Eadie realizes, it is the value of proper publicity. And not from strictly personal motives either. "An organization has to be known before it can be useful," she says sagely, and if there is one person reporters love it's "little Mary." At any given moment she can open her vast filing cabinets and produce surveys, graphs and figures that even the most obtuse can understand. Of course, sometimes those who have to copy and annotate these charts grumble, but the facts are available for the public, and, as one acquaintance said, "Miss Eadie is a bear for facts."

The Sprawling W

As an employer Miss Eadie is a trifle demanding and inefficiency annoys her to the point of explosion, although she can, if necessity compels, keep her temper under control. But, like the truth it will inevitably out. "I don't hold grudges, nor carry them for long," she says. "I generally manage to expel them." And, as one ex-employee added, "With force!"

As an employee she is quick and adaptable to circumstance. Her decisions are well-considered and although tact is not her strong point, she is nearly always right. This causes a certain amount of chagrin. Once her mind is set upon a principle, nothing can shake her, and if necessary she will bend the Heavens to her will in order to stick to it. And since she is rarely wrong, the Heavens usually bend.

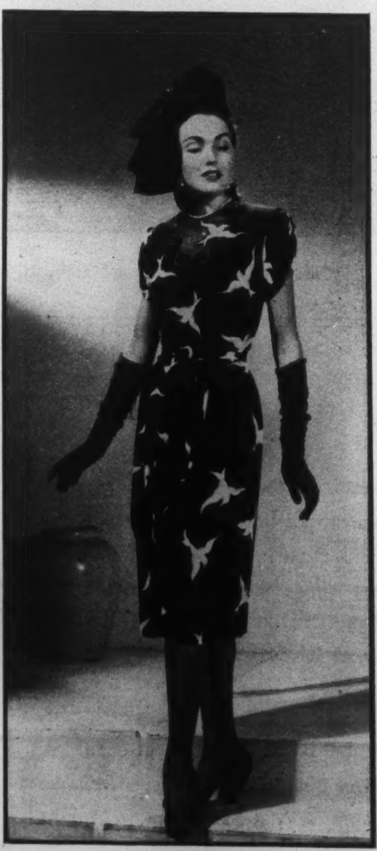
Like most people who get involved in psychology and its mentors, Miss Eadie has taken aptitude tests, ability tests and proficiency tests. (Some day a test for testing testers whether they should test or not will be devised). The result, on a graph looks like a sprawling W, and means a variety of things, most of them good. Her self-control, say the experts, is high, and her enthusiasm although ebullient, under control. Her perseverance compares favorably with the Scottish spider which fascinated Bruce, and her social adjustment is admirable.

Qualities such as these don't make for a tea-time socialite, and chit-chat is unknown to "Little Mary." Talk, like everything else, must have a purpose, and the unwary sometimes find themselves involved in social reforms after half an hour's deceiving conversation. In her spare time Miss Eadie says, "I work at the R's, although not the traditional ones—reading, radio and relaxation. Perhaps I should add another, reducing."

The Canadian secretariat has probably discovered that they have a hustler in their midst. To Miss Eadie the United Nations is another crusade. As for the future, Miss Eadie expressed it very nicely in a farewell note to a Toronto friend, written just before she left Toronto. . . "Needed immediately so have reservation for Friday night. Furniture going to storage the same day. Do not know whether temporary or permanent so on I go for months or years. Who knows???"

• •

MISS M. Winnifred Kydd, C.B.E., of Montreal, a former Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Girl Guides Association, has been appointed Director of the World Bureau of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in London, England. The appointment is announced by Mrs. John Corbett of Montreal, Chairman of the World Association. Miss Kydd will take up her new duties in April and is the first Canadian to hold this executive office.



White plumaged birds silhouetted against the black background mark this as one of spring's most refreshing printed crepes. Rippled front fullness imparts restrained movement to the skirt. Neckline cut out in a scroll outline is filled in with black sheer. It is by Louis Berger.

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Barrel, Spiral, Middy, Sheath, Are New Additions to Fashion's Lingo

By BERNICE COFFEY

THE international atmosphere has returned to fashion, and those benighted individuals who used to prattle that "Paris is through" when France was in eclipse, had better go turn in their badges to the Prophets' Union. Forty Paris originals, gleaned from fourteen of the most important spring collections, were flown over for the Eaton spring fashion show in the Georgian Room, to provide a digest of the most exciting news—the barrel silhouette, the sheath dress, the spiral line, the 1920 middy look, wrap-around skirts. The French things, along with those of Great Britain, New York, California and Canada, gave a well-rounded picture of just about everything that the fashion world is up to this spring.

A new and obviously important addition to the Paris couture is Christian Dior (formerly with Lucien Lelong), whose wasp-waisted grey wool suit has a skirt that comes well below the calf and is almost literally alive with double, folded pleats. It was worn with a profile hat of grey felt, and a four strand choker of gunmetal pearls at the high neckline of the jacket. Gunmetal pearls, it was pointed out by Dora Matthews who commentated, are a specially elegant accessory touch with gray. Dior's penchant for pleats took form again in an evening dress of champagne faille veiled with black polka dotted net. This has long tight sleeves, very form-fitting lines down to just below the hips where the skirt (stiffened with mohair) is heavily pleated.

Marcel Rochas chose gray flannel for a wonderful tunic day dress which has folded fullness crossed diagonally from one shoulder to the waist and down one side of the tunic skirt. The reticence of the high turned-down white pique collar and cuffs accentuates the suavely simple lines of the dress. And Maggy Rouff's two-piece jumper of beige wool buttoned over the side of one hip, drew hand-claps from the audience.

An example of the barrel silhouette, which is much more attractive than its name, appeared in a Mad Carpentier navy crepe coat dress with shirred folds over the bosom, a narrow waist and more of that shirred fullness business in the skirt where it's caught in by a straight border at the hem.

Afternoon elegance of a high order was to be seen in Balenciaga's brown faille coat, very full of skirt, with attention directed to the hand-span waist by rippling flanges placed slant-wise over the hips. This was worn over a white dress with an airy printed pattern of huge black and brown curling ostrich feathers. The hat that accompanied this costume was a big black one by Leslie James. Brown for spring seems to have been adopted unanimously in Paris for Jacques Fath, too, chose it for a wool coat that is very full and very straight, with pleats swinging out at the back from a shoulder yoke.

One of the costumes selected for the Metropolitan Museum's 1947 collection of costume art, an original Mangone, is a suit study in black and gold. The coat, in gold wool with flare back and black tuxedo front, is worn over a long torso jacket in the gold with pencil slim black skirt.

For dinner-at-home slim-lined black faille slacks were paired with a Tina Leser blouse handpainted on white chiffon with blue clouds that dripped silver-sequin "rain." Carven, another French house, puts a nautical blue and white striped middy top over a long and very full blue linen skirt which has heavy white rope swirled around the hem.

Glimpsed down the runway: A purple felt bonnet heaped with lilacs and a vagrant red rose, tied in a pussy-cat bow under the chin with paddy green ribbon (Sally Victor). . . A wide-brimmed number of white straw, with open crown, and gold ribbon spread flat over the brim (Peg Fischer). . . A wider-at-the-sides straw hat from Paris, lined under the brim with flowered chintz.

Mari, who designs exclusively for Eaton's, was represented by a group of picture frocks in which highly accomplished use is made of lace . . . a shell pink lace frock studded with sequins, the bouffant skirt caught up in deep loops, with mantilla and gloves of lace . . . another dress of champagne colored pointe d'esprit, with boned bust and bare shoulders, and a peplum and bustle of tiny flowers shading from beige to brown over a bouffant skirt of pleats.

To the quiet, gentle air of Handel's "Where'er You Walk" four brides made their way down the runway to conclude the show — a dress of white chiffon shirred all over in tiny ruffles, white satin for the "traditional" bride, ice blue satin trimmed with matching Swiss embroidery, and a fourth in French lace over satin.

The "Trans-World" make-up worn by the models was by Dorothy Gray. Guests were presented with lipstick and powder in Helena Rubinstein's "Crackerjack" shade.

Hogarths And Flowers

The sixty-two famous paintings by three of England's greatest artists, Hogarth, Constable and Turner, which will be shown at the Art Gallery of Toronto during April, were permitted to leave England only through a special act of Parliament. And it is unlikely they will ever again be permitted to cross the ocean after they have completed their showing in Toronto and been returned to Great Britain in bond. The Toronto showing will be their final appearance on this continent after exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Hogarth's famous "Mariage à la Mode" series from the Tate Gallery as well as many others from His Majesty's collection, and the National Gallery, are included in the exhibition.

Concurrently with the exhibition of English masters, the active women's committee of the Art Gallery has arranged a series of events around the theme of spring flowers. On the evenings of March 25 and 26 "Fashion with Flowers" will be staged by the T. Eaton Company, Ltd., together with "Prologue," a living pageant of flowers of the twelve months of the year in a garden, directed by Brownlow and Patricia Card. And on Wednesday afternoons, April 2, 9, 16 and 23, a special course in flower arrangement will be open to members of the Art Gallery and of the Garden Club. (Anyone can join the Art Gallery at any time.) The course will include traditional bouquets, with Mrs. John Fisher, expert from Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia; color and design in flower arranging (Victorian, Modern and Canadian bouquets), with Mr. Harry MacDonald; flower arrangements for parties, with Miss Helen Simpson; flower arrangements for bridal events, with Miss Claire Dreier; flowers, fruits and vegetables.

The third event in the spring flower series will be a competitive exhibition of flower arrangements in shadow boxes conducted by the Toronto Garden Club from April 25 to May 4.

Tulips and calycanthus of several varieties were used in this arrangement of spring flowers by Mrs. Louise B. Fisher of Williamsburg, Virginia. Mrs. Fisher will give one of the lectures at a special course in flower arrangement to be held at the Toronto Art Gallery in April.

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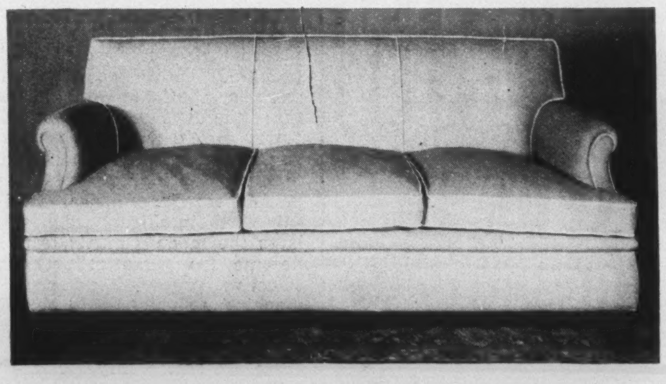

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Shape of Musical Things to Come Being Moulded on Large Scale

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IF SPRINGTIME and youth go hand in hand, the voice of the turtle must have been screaming ecstatically through the land last week at the flood of juvenile talent. The climax came at the week's end when nine-year-old Patsy Parr, who in appearance might double for Hollywood's Margaret O'Brien, played with sensational technique and comprehension the second and third movements of Haydn's D major concerto with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting. Seated on a cushion and with her tiny feet resting on wooden pedal extensions which her mining executive father, T. M. Parr, had built, Patsy displayed the sort of abilities that listeners might associate with top-flight adult concert performers — intelligent phrasing and use of counter-melody, stirring rhythm, facile chromatic and arpeggio embellishments, tempi variation, etc.

Patsy likes to compose even better than concertize. (Two of her compositions recently won her a scholarship in the C.A.P.A.C. competition.) In a solo group she played three of her own works. "Nocturne" was a dainty melody against a wistful Chopin-like broken chords background that would have done credit to Frederic at much older than nine. Her "Rhapsody" opened with brilliantly executed chords; then followed stimulating passages that popped, snapped and crackled in a superb exploitation within correct rhapsodic form. Patsy's "Train Ride," written when she was only seven, was as full of good humor and sound effects as a Mickey Mouse opus. The fire and feeling she put into MacDowell's "Hungarian" were truly virtuosic displays and one wondered how tiny hands could have achieved such dynamics.

But withal Patsy is not a spoiled child nor is she considered a prodigy. She likes to swim, skate and bicycle, has a favorite doll called "Sally," and gets along well in school work, still managing to put in three hours' practice a day. Her first music coach was her mother, since she was four her teacher has been Mona Bates. Patsy's concert appearances since last October have been in Windsor, London and Ottawa, but her performance last week was the one that definitely put her in the major league.

The night before a young lady with honey-blonde hair and blue eyes walked professionally to the centre of the stage, flicked strings for a last minute tuning, tucked a violin under her chin and began to play. The fact that she was only eight seemed incidental, so convincing was her self-assurance. Back of her performance were the usual factors of native ability, practice, and careful tuition, and the unusual ones of the inspiration of masters like Heifetz and Kreisler, both of whom she had once met. But responsible for that M. H. appearance was the elaborate machinery of amateur competition known as the Kiwanis Music Festival. Little Andrea Hansen, winner of the violin solo competition for her group, was appearing in one of the two special programs of "Stars of the Festival," which rounded off the largest single musical venture, if only on physical considerations, that Toronto has ever witnessed.

Festivals—Yes or No?

Thus the Kiwanis Fourth Annual Festival further moulded the shape of musical things to come in a large area of Canada. In a period of two weeks, 16,000 participants had displayed their wares, so painstakingly prepared, before adjudicators who were sympathetic and instructive. Since the days of guild festivals centuries ago, there has been no gainsaying the cultural worth to a community of bringing together young performers for musical trial with fair and intelligent criticism. Perhaps the modern music festival has become too gigantic; perhaps new selective processes or round-robin machinery should be developed as a preliminary weeding-out before the operation gets too cumbersome. But these are really only matters of detail.

We cannot subscribe to the notion that festivals should be condemned because of the frustration that hits losers and the consequent "warping of their personalities." The same argument, employed some years ago to remove exams and tests from school curricula, has been proved unsound. There should be little difference, we believe, between good losers in sports or those in music festivals. Nor do we think that too much weight should be given to some of the beefs that followed adjudicators' decisions. After all, the proportion of marks assigned to various elements in performance are based on recognized competition procedures, as well as proper scientific methods of evaluating cultural expressions.

The important thing is that a festival community will receive more dividends of future appreciative audiences, of unearthed talent, of established leisure pursuits of the highest order among young people, than a non-festival community.

JOAN ROWLAND

Teen-agers had held forth the first part of the week, when Moulton College's Joan Rowland and Isabel Synge, as a two piano team, were guest artists at the T. S. O. student concert, playing Saint Saens' "Carnival of Animals." It seems hardly fair to criticize the blending which the young ladies effected or failed to effect because the "Carnival" is of flimsy material and greatly limits performers. However, in the solo group their performance achieved a high degree of fusion both in rhythm and melodic phrasing. Each is an exceptionally talented young pianist and with experience in two piano music—other than the "Carnival" — they should develop maturity in teamwork.

Joan Rowland is to present the first recital in the Canadian Pianists' Series in Eaton Auditorium on Monday, March 24. Other Canadian pianists on this series are John Knight April 16, Molly Levinter May 7, and Patsy Parr (see above) May 27.

Eaton's Musical Comedy

For four nights the Eaton Operatic Society presented "A Country Girl", a tuneful bit of musical comedy corn that thrilled sophisticates at the turn of the century. Noted for its productions of Gilbert and Sullivan since 1932, this amateur group is a remarkably talented collection of individuals brought to prime effect under the careful conducting of T. J. Crawford. The producer was George Stewart. But only superior talent, conducting and overall production slickness could have saved such a thin plot (by J. T. Tanner) and simple music (by Lionel Monckton) and appealed to the audiences — as they certainly did — in a day of "Oklahoma", "Carousel" and "Bloomer Girl". Unlike Gilbert and Sullivan shows which manage — some times we wonder why — to present a fresh appeal in lyrics, tunes and lines year after year, many musical comedies of the bustle-skirt era are museum pieces of high-flown nonsense about never-never lands and bouncy music that leave present day listeners cold, or at best chilled. However, the E.O.S.'s show about the "courtly, portly Rajah of Bhong" (played by Ross Smith) had superior finish in executive and performance departments — solo and chorus singing, acting, orchestra, sets, lighting and make-up. Interesting individual performances were by baritone Arthur Dollack as the hero Geoffrey Challoner, Geoffrey Hatton as the comedian Barry, Peggy Freeman in the title role and as a London singer in the second half, and Honor Benson as Nan, her confidante. But taking tongue from cheek, we suggest to E.O.S. to return to G. and S.

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presentation of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," considered by many one of the highlights of Toronto's musical season, will be given both Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1 and 2, at Convocation Hall. Both performances will be conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan, the Choir's permanent leader. Principal soloists will be George Lambert as Christus; William Morton, narrator; Lillian Smith, soprano and Eileen Law, contralto.

Last year the Toronto Conservatory of Music brought out from England the famous vocal coach Herbert T. Scott, A.R.C.M., probably best known for his work with London's historic Old Vic Company. So successful was his ten week course in "Voice Production and Expression" that the Conservatory has arranged for Scott to give the course again. He commences work on March 24. Scott is widely known as the coach of such famous stars as Flora Robson, Merle Oberon, Renee Asherson and Michael St. Dennis.

AUBE TZERKO

Aube Tzerko, a pianist of uncommon gifts with a background of significant achievement in Europe and on this continent, will give a recital of Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, Gershwin and Stravinsky at Eaton Auditorium, March 26. Mr. Tzerko received his early training in Toronto, then in Chicago under Boguslawski, and in Europe. At present he is head of the piano department of the Dalcroze School of Music, New York.

THE FILM PARADE

A de Maupassant Romance and a Good English Documentary

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE'S an awful lot of dialogue in "The Private Affairs of Bel Ami," screen version of the de Maupassant novel, and the film is taken at an 1880 pace which pauses at intervals to include Parisian tea-table repartee and high class formal dinner conversation. Still if you can accommodate yourself to the pace, and hold it, you may find the picture entertaining to watch.

"Bel Ami" is the story of an Unmitigated Cad, and it is part of the film's archaic charm that it uses the term where it applies, without the least embarrassment. The hero, a Parisian journalist (George Sanders), combines a cold talent for love-making with a white-hot passion for getting on in the world. So it is natural that he should use the talent to promote the ambition, hewing closely to the line and letting the ladies fall where they may. The pretty widow Clothilde (Angela Lansbury) who loves him at sight and continues to love him till the end, probably gets the worst fall. Her Bel Ami rejects her ardent proposal of marriage, arranges an advantageous marriage for himself, seduces his employer's wife then divorces his own in order to marry his employer's daughter, having first stolen an old French title to make himself more presentable as a suitor. When Clothilde protests at this final outrage he knocks her down and lounges back to his newspaper office. In fact, de Maupassant seems to have anticipated by about three quarters of a century the current taste in sadistic lovers, and "The Affairs of Bel Ami" might easily have been as routine as it sounds if the author's sharp sense of character and society hadn't managed to raise it to a certain degree above the levelling cinematic treatment.

As Clothilde, Angela Lansbury is charming, particularly in the early high-spirited sequence before she gets down to the serious business of suffering. George Sanders, as usual, is contemptuously at ease, whether he is wiping his razor blade with Clothilde's love letters or musing happily over an elderly conquest ("I have started a fire in a sooty old chimney.") It's a standardized performance but not by any means a tedious one. It can't be denied that George Sanders is the screen's most stylish sadist.

Real Life Drama

"Children on Trial" is an English film, half-documentary, half-fictional. It is a study in juvenile delinquency, and closely authentic since its slums are real slums and its slum-dwellers speak and act out of their own harsh and ugly experience. Since it tells the story of lost, sullen and bewildered children who are salvaged against their will and restored to a humane and orderly world, it is often profoundly moving.

There is only one professional player in the group. The remainder are boys and girls and men and women who have had no camera training and don't need it, since in this picture they are merely recreating the drama of their own lives. The central figure is Fred Watson, a boy from Liverpool slums. Young Watson is a natural actor with a face that is able to convey through mere passivity his slow sullen contempt for the brisk and resolute workers who have set out to change his life for him. Arrested on a charge of breaking into a warehouse, he is brought before the Juvenile Court and sent to the Liverpool School farm. He runs away, as such a boy would, is sent back, and — as such a boy conceivably might—learns in the end that society can be a friend as well as an enemy. This, with the parallel story of a delinquent girl, is familiar social case history. But the form of simple photographic statement with little or no dramatic contrivance makes it extraordinarily vivid and touching.

There have been any number of studio-made pictures in recent years on the subject of juvenile delinquency, but none of them succeed, as "Children On Trial" succeeds, in illuminating the whole sorry problem with humanity, honesty and intelligence.

It is getting more and more difficult to tell whether you are looking at a re-make, a re-issue, or simply a new production when you go to a Wallace Beery picture. If you're an old hand, however, you can pick out the variations. "The Great McGurk" has a new title, a new child actor (Dean Stockwell) and a new animal star. If there are any other diversions from the Beery norm in plot, dialogue, settings or closeups of the Beery face, I must have missed them.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE RAZOR'S EDGE. Screen version of the Somerset Maugham novel about a young man in search of the Absolute. The theme turns out to be considerably more novel than the treatment. Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney.

THE TIME, THE PLACE, AND THE GIRL. Technicolor musical with routine backstage story. The sort of average production that fills in till a super-production comes along. Dennis Morgan, Martha Vickers.

SISTER KENNY. Screen biography, rather more painstaking than truth-telling, of Nurse Kenny of Australia. Rosalind Russell, Dean Jagger.

THE WAY TO THE STARS. A freshly and attractively presented war picture from the British studios. Michael Redgrave, Rosamond John.

THE THEATRE

Hart House Handles Cocteau Adroitly

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE second production of Robert Gill at Hart House Theatre is also the second Jean Cocteau play to be presented in English-speaking Canada. "The Infernal Machine" is the Oedipus story with modern dramatic technique and a modern accent on the malice of the destiny-controlling gods who make mankind their sport, and is a much more impressive work than "The Eagle Has Two Heads."

Mr. Gill's amazing achievement, with a cast almost wholly composed of students, lies in the fact that the performance never once loses its dignity and its sense of tragic fate. This is largely due to perfect control of the movements and arrangement of the players on the stage, and an almost equally perfect control of their tonal qualities. Unfortunately this latter is at times achieved at some loss of clarity of enunciation, and in what is notoriously a difficult house for acoustics some of the important dialogue gets lost.

It would be too much to expect that young players should convey all the subtle gradations of mood in such characters as Oedipus and Jocasta, but Murray Davis and Beth Gillanders did quite enough to make the performance profoundly interesting, and it is one of the most difficult ever attempted on this stage. It was a delight to see the magnificent lighting equipment of the theatre once again being put to its highest pictorial uses, and the costuming amply justified the printing of all the nineteen members of the "costume crew" in the program.

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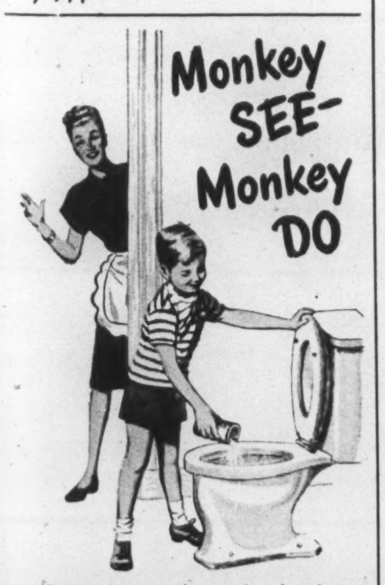

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André of Simpson's St. Regis Room, shows Russian sables in a sumptuous four-skin arrangement. His regal selection of Spring neckpieces also includes scarves of wild mink, baum marten and Hudson's Bay sables.

Simpson's
THIRD FLOOR

CONCERNING FOOD

Fish of Florida Are Photogenic but We'll Take Canned Variety

By JANET MARCH

THIS is the time of year when the postman brings you pictures of people landing immense fish in Florida, and on the back messages like this appear—"Almost too hot here. have been bathing all morning. How are you all up North?" We are very poorly thank you, and this sort of thing provokes terrible attacks of jealousy which is bad for the liver and the soul. The morning paper after the latest blizzard described another and less pleasant type of fishing. A farmer near Dunbarton, who was buried in a snowbank over his head was fished out by two friends with the help of a broomstick. Just how they did this the paper didn't say, but I believe shovels are as rare as large diamonds in the blizzard belt, and perhaps a broomstick was all that was available. Possibly it was a magical witch's broomstick for, if not, it seems a poor weapon with which to attack a seven foot drift.

If you can't go South to catch your own fish steer clear of large drifts and just buy your fish in a shop. By the way, are those enormous fish really good eating or just fun to fight? If they taste good you could salt one away in a food locker and keep going for a long time; indeed it might almost pay your railway fare South. Meat is scarce and expensive and though Lent is the time to eat it, fish isn't always to be had, so meatless dishes seem a good idea.

Fish Pie

1 can of salmon
1 medium onion
1 green pepper
½ cup of grated cheese
1 tablespoon of minced parsley
1 can of condensed mushroom soup
Salt and pepper
Cayenne

Now that you can quite often get salmon in cans it is a useful thing to have on the shelves. Flake the salmon into a buttered baking dish. Heat the mushroom soup and add the liquid from the can of fish to it. If the soup is still very thick add half a cupful of milk. Slice the onion and the green pepper and mix both of them in with the fish and season with salt and pepper. Pour on the mushroom soup and cover with the grated cheese and a little cayenne. Bake in a moderate oven (about 350) for 30 to 40 minutes.

Baked Haddock

2½ pounds of fillets of haddock
Salt and pepper
3 tablespoons of butter
3 tablespoons of flour
2 cups of milk
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
2 tablespoons of sherry
½ cup of grated cheese
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons of chopped parsley

Cut the fillets in conveniently-sized pieces for serving and arrange them in a shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and cook in a hot oven for about twenty minutes. While the fish is cooking make a sauce with the other ingredients. Melt the butter and stir in the flour, add the milk and cook stirring until it thickens. Then add lemon juice, chopped parsley, salt and pepper and sherry. Beat the egg yolks and add to them a little of the hot sauce. Stir till smooth, then add the yolks to the rest of the sauce and cook till hot, no longer, and pour the sauce over the fish. Sprinkle with the grated cheese and brown in the oven.

You can often buy good kippers when you can't get any other fish and, granted you have lots of time, they make a good luncheon dish when you add to the meal a green salad and a cup of coffee. A lot of people believe in heating kippers in the oven, but I like the frying pan and the cook's continuous attention, so that they don't get dried out or burn, but get just nicely hot all through.

If you ask the fishmonger for frozen smelts he may look surprised, but they are better still stiff with frost when you put them in the pan to cook. Small ones taste better too and, if they are really small enough, you can eat right through the backbone; we always did when we caught them ourselves off the long wharf down the St. Lawrence. In fact smelt fishing is one of the most satisfactory sports I know. You just sit in the sun dangling your feet down over the sea-weedy edge of the wharf and every so often you haul in a smelt — no tedious rowing while that flashing copper thing which is supposed to be so attractive to bass dangles behind the boat. If the smelts are largish, split and wash them under the tap and sauté them in a little fat.

If you can't come by any good fish don't forget

Eggs Florentine

2 cups of cooked chopped spinach
5 eggs
1 cup of white sauce
1 cup of grated cheese
¼ teaspoon of basil
Salt and pepper

Arrange the spinach on the bottom of a shallow baking dish and sprinkle with a little of the grated cheese and the basil. Make five dints in the spinach and drop an egg into each of them. Pour on the white sauce, sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover with grated cheese and bake till the eggs are just set, but not hard, and the cheese lightly browned.

GOWNS
by Lawrence Sperber
MONTREAL
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Something OR Nothing

Remember the story of the monkey who tried to withdraw a fistful of nuts through the narrow neck of a jar? Because he wasn't content with getting one luscious nut at a time, he ended up by getting nothing instead of something.

That story is worth remembering today. Greedy grabbing of goods still in short supply can have the same result—nothing instead of something. Inflated prices, like the inflated paw of the monkey, can as surely prevent each of us from getting his fair share of available goods.

Canadians have had the wisdom to be content with a moderate "something," knowing that as production increases that "something" will grow larger and larger. This is good sense, and is founded on the principle that MODERATION is the key to CONTINUED ENJOYMENT, a principle to which the House of Seagram has always subscribed.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Figure Skating Has Come a Long Way From a Circle, Three Hats

By GLADYS STEWART HUNDEVAD

BARBARA Ann Scott, the new World Figure Skating Champion, is home again after the sensational victory at Stockholm which has brought honor and recognition to her country. Her triumph is the reward of unrelenting hours of practice and rigid self-discipline — the result, a breathless grace, and perfection that is sheer beauty.

Interest in her superlative mastery and flawless performance is everywhere. People talk mainly, of course, of Barbara Ann, and her rapid rise to fame. Then they talk about—well just figure skating in general. Possibly then, it might be of interest to leave the glittering present and look into the past. Turning back quite a few pages — in fact, from a book published in 1869, written by two members of the London, England, Skating Club on the origin of skating — they fix the introduction of the iron skate at 200 years after the birth of Christ. Nevertheless, the wooden skate was used in Norway and the Netherlands until quite recently.

In 1760, skates on wheels were tried when a French instrument-maker tried to popularize his invention. He gave a demonstration in London but it was not a success because the skates, the fore-runners of our modern roller-skates, were too difficult to control. In 1823, a fruit peddler in Piccadilly patented a pair of wheeled skates with five small wheels in a single line, but as can be imagined, they too proved unmanageable.

Then came a man by the name of Kirk, who was the first to try making an artificial ice rink. He compounded a mixture of crystallized alum, grease or hog's lard, salts of soda and melted sulphurs, all resulting in a fairly slippery and hard skating surface. However, it got cut up too quickly and was very expensive. There was great joy when the first rink was laid down in Baker Street in Old London. It was 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, but Kirk had to give it up because there was no profit in it.

A few years later, a Professor Gamgee perfected a way to freeze water by the use of ammonia gas. After that several ice arenas appeared, the first being built in Manchester in 1876, and from then on figure skating in Britain really advanced.

To hop from the Old World to the New, in Canada the Toronto Skating Club was established in 1895. Then came public rinks, and the first ice carnival was put on in 1907, But it was not until 1921 that the big indoor rink was launched.

Jackson Haines, who originated the showy sup-spin, is credited with being the father of figure skating. Actually he was not the first to "trace" a pattern on ice. As far back as 1642 there was a skating club in Edinburgh, Scotland, whose membership was confined to those who could skate a complete circle on each foot and jump over three silk hats!

Spectacular Spins

In 1863, Haines won the figure skating championship of the United States. His spectacular spins and sudden leaps somewhat shocked the conservative skaters of the United States, so Haines went to Europe, on tour. London was quite cool and indifferent, Stockholm was warmly interested, but it was in Vienna that he became an immediate sensation. He taught the Viennese to waltz on ice. Shortly after, the Vienna School of Skating founded the International Style, now universally used by all figure skaters. Haines never returned to the United States, where his rhythmic technique was to be acclaimed. He died in 1879, while traveling from St. Petersburg to Stockholm and was buried in a tiny village in Finland.

Thirty years later, an American, Irving Brokaw, after winning competition in Switzerland, brought the International Style of skating back to the United States. European stars gave spectacular exhibitions in Manhattan's Hippodrome. From then on, figure skating was on its way to becoming one of the most popular and competitive of sports.

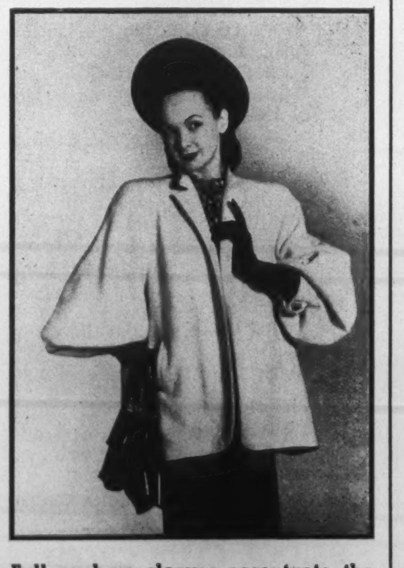
Now, from Halifax to Vancouver, there are more than 34 clubs, with a combined membership of well over 11,000. Incidentally, there were four skating clubs kept going throughout the recent war in Britain. Some of our Canadian servicemen claim that one of the nicest was in Ayr, Scotland.

One of the first Ice Shows, put on more or less as an experiment, was in 1941. In its meteoric five-year rise it is now staged before 2,500,000 people in the United States and Canada. Approximately 4,000 auditions are conducted annually.

Now the Skating "Follies" while not replacing the dancing shows, are providing close competition in the world of entertainment. The Ice Follies is an extravaganza in the real sense of the word. It runs to over $90,000 to produce. The skaters must maintain a strict routine, no drinking or smoking and, because the training is strenuous, good solid food is required, with meat at least once a day. There is a practice session every morning and rehearsals in the afternoon.

The fundamentals — the school figures—have remained the same, but the free skating has changed somewhat in the last few years. It is more acrobatic, has more individuality and personal style.

Figure skating for children is a wonderful form of exercise. It not only promotes general athletic skill and poise but develops self-confidence and the ability to concentrate; also it requires infinite patience. If figure skating can teach these desirable "lessons in life," wouldn't it be worthwhile if more, far more, children could be given the opportunity to learn even the elementary figures? Because it is without a doubt one of the most graceful of all sports—as all who have seen Barbara Ann Scott in action will agree.



Full push-up sleeves accentuate the straight-hanging lines of this all-wool shortie in birch bark white. The black plastic patent handbag has the new double-tiered skirt effect. Coat and purse are Du-Val designs.

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Ginger Picture Cake

2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 teaspoon baking powder
3/4 teaspoon baking soda
1-1/2 teaspoons ginger
2/3 cup sugar
1 egg
3/4 cup dark molasses
3/4 cup boiling water
1/2 cup shortening

Top with whipped cream and candy Easter eggs.

Sift flour once, then measure. Sift flour and dry ingredients together. Add egg and molasses.

Now mix well. Pour boiling water over shortening in PYREX measure.

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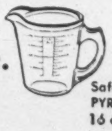

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Domestic Triangle

By A. C. FORREST

WHEN Miss Young, the Children's Worker, handed me the Brown case I smiled to myself with amusement and satisfaction. I knew that it was one of those domestic triangles, and I was confident the problem could be solved and the young couple reconciled without much difficulty, as long as I went about it the right way.

The principle, you see, is to find out which of the three is to blame, work on that angle till the guilty party will admit the fault and seek forgiveness, and then you have a happy home again.

To be quite frank about it I was becoming rather tired of both Miss Young and the Director, and the old-fashioned methods they were using. I had noticed very few reconciliations and a great many of their cases were ending up in either the domestic or divorce courts. I had just been graduated from the School of Social Science, so I was well up on that sort of thing, and I hated to see so many of the cases muffed.

Miss Young explained that she was looking after a temporary home for the Brown's little girl; but she wanted to see if I could do anything about getting the parents together again.

I read the file, asked a few questions and found out that the story was simple enough. Wilfred and Marjorie Brown were married when she was eighteen and he was twenty-two. They had one child, and he was unemployed for a while before the war. During the war he had a rather good job in an aircraft plant and had bought his own house. When the company turned over to civilian production they kept him on at a good wage.

For several years she had remained at home, but during the war she had gone to work in a munitions plant and was still doing factory work. After a while she began to run around with a young chap in the factory called Gerald. One of the neighbors said she had always been flighty, but what could you expect when she got married so young? This Gerald chap paid her a lot of attention and drove her home from work, and hung around the house a lot when her husband was away. Finally she packed up one day when her husband was at work, deposited her youngster with the neighbor who cared for the child when she was at work, and moved down to Gerald's place.

It was an old story. Fickle woman! "What a mother!" I said to myself.

So I went to her to find out if she had anything to say for herself, and to my surprise my first judgment had been wrong. It turned out that it wasn't her fault at all; it was really her husband who was to blame.

It seemed he had been a hard worker and all that. But although he was reliable and industrious he was quite dull and inconsiderate. He wouldn't take her out anywhere. He'd come home from work every night, eat his supper and go to sleep on the chesterfield. At ten o'clock he would wake up, listen to the C.B.C. news, tend the furnace and go to bed.

On week-ends he would sleep if it was winter. In the spring, summer and autumn he would go fishing with some of his friends, and leave her home with the youngster. She was so bored she had got a job, and then she met Gerald, who was so different from Wilfred. He used to give her a ride home from work, and sometimes he would come in and stay for supper. He and Wilfred had known one another before, so that was natural. Once he had suggested taking her bowling, and Wilfred had said, "Sure, go ahead. I'll stay home and mind the kid. You're probably safer with an old married woman like Marjorie than some young gold-digger you'd pick up." She said that had made her very mad, but she and Gerald had had a nice time bowling.

After that, Brown had seemed pleased to have Gerald take her out. He'd even phone him up sometimes and invite him to come up and take Marjorie to a show, because he didn't feel like going.

Wilfred started going fishing more frequently than ever, about this time, and he seemed quite content to go away knowing that Gerald would probably be visiting his wife Saturday evening and Sunday. I thought to myself, "What a fool the man must have been!" and I knew that he was to blame.

Eventually Marjorie had got to like Gerald more and more, and she was so fed up living with Wilfred that she left him.

Then I went to see Brown, and talk things over with him. But it seemed that it wasn't quite so simple as I had supposed. He admitted most of what Marjorie had said, but he claimed that he was so tired after his day's work, that all he felt like doing was going to sleep. As for going fishing, the company doctor had advised him to get outside every week-end, or he would have to quit the job where he was making so much money. He had been trying to save money to pay for his house, so he didn't want to go to shows, or pay for a girl to mind the youngster while they went out.

"Well, what about Gerald taking your wife out all the time? Did you approve of that?" I asked him.

"Of course I didn't like it," he said. "But she seemed so unhappy stuck in the house all the time, and she got a big kick out of going bowling and to hockey games and such things. I thought Gerald was my friend as well as hers, and he never seemed to have a girl or anything," he said.

"In fact that was how it started. He was supposed to take a girl on a bowling party one night and he didn't know anyone to ask. So I suggested he take Marjorie. I didn't know the rat would try to break up my home," he added bitterly.

After hearing Wilfred's story, I couldn't blame him for what happened, and I realized that the person responsible was this chap Gerald. I looked him up.

I was quite amazed to find that he was a shy awkward sort of chap. There was nothing of the professional wolf about him, and I couldn't understand any woman leaving her home and child to go live with him. He appeared very unhappy and worried over the trouble he was in, but didn't know what to do about it.

"When she first came to the factory to work I knew who she was because Wilf and I used to play ball one time. I saw that some of the factory wolves were giving her attention, and I thought Marjorie was too nice a girl for them, so I talked to her about it and used to drive her home sometimes. One night I was supposed to go bowling and I didn't have anyone to take. I was at Brown's for supper, and Wilf suggested I take Marjorie. So I took her and we had a swell time."

"After that we went bowling several times, and then somebody gave me some tickets to a hockey game; Wilf didn't want to go so I took her, and that was the way it went. After a few months I dropped in at the house one Sunday. Wilf had gone fishing as usual, and Marj was crying. After that Marj told me all her troubles, and I'd feel sorry for her. Then one day Marj phoned me that they had had a big row, and she was leaving but didn't know where to go. My sister said she could have a room at her place. I live there too, you see."

I asked him, "Don't you think it would be a good idea for her to go back home right away, if Wilf will have her?"

"Well, maybe," he said. "But not unless she really wants to. I don't think she will ever be happy with him again, and I don't want her to be unhappy," he added, big-brother-like.

WELL, it seemed kind of funny, but I couldn't help liking Gerald, and I could see it wasn't his fault. In fact I liked them all, even though they had done some stupid things; but I didn't know whom to blame.

Gerald wanted to be the big brother and protect her. Marjorie was flattered by having two men fighting about her, but she was determined that her life with Wilfred was all over, and that she was in love with Gerald. Too many people had been telling her she had got married too young, and she couldn't expect it to work out. As for Wilf, he felt badly misused, and he certainly wasn't going to have her come back unless she gave up her job and renounced Gerald. She wouldn't do that.

After waiting a few days and trying again and again I had to make my report to Miss Young, and advise her to have the child boarded out indefinitely. Brown couldn't look after her, and we couldn't permit Marjorie to have her child while she was living where she was. I had to admit that it would probably end up in the divorce court.

I observed that she smiled at the Director who came in while I was telling her about it.

YOO HOO, SPRING!

YOO HOO, Spring,
You reluctant old thing!
Can you hear what I'm saying,
The tune that I'm playing
On my frost-bitten pipes?

Why it's just a disgrace
How you hide your bright face!
Has the whole world offended some secret caprice
That your voice remains silent and blizzards increase?
Well. . . .it's tough on us mortals!

Yoo hoo Spring! Come 'ere quick!
Look! Look at my hat!
Now what do you think of that?
Isn't that SOMETHING?
'Tisn't everyone would go and buy a new spring hat
And YOU not in evidence yet,
But I did...and it set me back ten bucks, too.
Yes, I know it was a reckless thing to do
But ah, Spring....come on....be a good fellow,
Make your daffodils yellow
And your grasses grow green.
Send along a warm wind and a tempering sheen
To the sun. It's no fun
To be locked up in ice like the river and lake.
Come on, Spring....give us a break!

Well....I did what I could....and that's all I could do.
Still. . . .I WISH she'd come out. . . .
Hey, Spring....yooo hoooooooo!

MONA GOULD

• •

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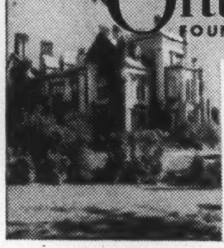

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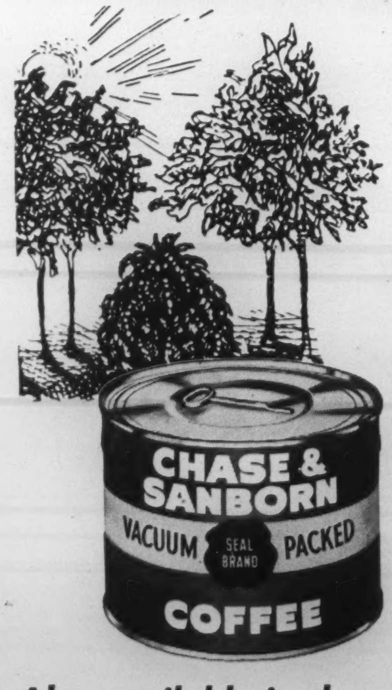

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Rupert Brooke in the West

By ARTHUR STRINGER

WHEN Rupert Brooke left Toronto to head west (on his 1913 inspection of our disturbingly new New World) it was natural that he should first have a look at Niagara Falls. That was what all 'tweeded tourists from the Old World did. But, as happened with Oscar Wilde (who found Niagara Falls merely vulgar) the visiting reporter refused to be impressed. The journalist's temptation to be startling, at any rate, momentarily over-rode the poet's impulse to be lyrical. "Niagara," he wrote back to his island compatriots, "means nothing . . . It is merely a great deal of water falling over some cliffs."

But the lover of beauty finally emerged from the tent-flap of cynicism, for, having shot his arrow, the young English poet proceeded to give the slain bird a silken funeral. He emulated Niagara itself and wasted a great deal of ink in rhapsodizing over the rainbow colors that change with the changing sun and the mist-clouds and the tumult and the clamor of falling waters.

Having disposed of Niagara, Brooke pursued his way to the Canadian West. He went by boat to Port Arthur, and between that port and Winnipeg made the unique discovery that "for four hundred miles there is hardly a sign that humanity exists on the earth's face." The country he traversed must indeed have seemed scantily settled, after his crowded English counties, but even thirty-three years ago there was Upsala and Niblock and Bonheur and Ignace and Raleigh and Dyment and Dryden and Kenora and Molson and many another town to show that the "wilds" (a word he uses again and again) stood less empty than they seemed to his space-stunned and homesick heart.

His impressions of Winnipeg were mixed. He found its architecture "even more hideous than Toronto's", with no scheme and no dignity, yet with its citizens nursing a sort of *gauche* pride in their solidly pretentious streets. Winnipeggers themselves he reported as "having the free swing of Americans, without the bumptiousness". Their manners "are better than the Easterners' ", though he complained of the immigrants who so soon "learn the American twang and method of spitting". When he made a side-trip into the "wilds", to a lakeside camp a hundred miles or so north of Winnipeg, which he imaginatively described as "the ultimate outpost of civilization", he naturally luxuriated in the novelty of such wilderness solitude. After lamenting that these virgin outlands would some day be subdivided into town lots and sighing over the fact these Canadian lakes had not yet found a Wordsworth, the young epicurean from Cambridge forgot his nostalgia and admitted the country about him was not without "a rarefied clean sweetness". It might be made up of small-treed lumps of earth and lakes without names, but "the air is unbreathed and the soil untrodden. All things share this childlike loveliness, the grey whispering reeds, the pure blue of the sky, the birches and thin fir-trees that make up these forests, even the brisk touch of the clear water as you dive."

The prairie, as he pressed farther westward, impressed him as "a lonely place to live in." He was equally disturbed by the discovery that in Western Canada the towns were named by the railroads. He felt "uncomfortable" looking at these prairie towns, some "dating back almost to the nineteenth century." When asked by a citizen of Calgary ("where it is sudden death to praise Edmonton") just where he, Brooke, came from, the son of the Old World, in obvious reproof of too much talk of boom towns and their growth, explained "Not without shame that my own town of Grantchester, having numbered three hundred souls at the time of Julius Caesar's landing, had risen rapidly to nearly four hundred by Doomsday Book, but was now declined to three-fifty."

THAT ironic under-statement may be accepted as typically English. But it must be remembered it was Rupert Brooke's englishness, if I may coin a word, that was the source of his power and the well-spring of his poetry. His very insularity was a sort of burning-glass that focused attention into flame. He may have hated London for its fogs and its greyness and its "damn drizzle", but from any part of the world he was always glad to turn back to it. Wherever he fared he was unable to forget tree-shadows on stately lawns and English ivy on storied walls. Wherever he went he carried in his mind a landscape compounded of the western view of the Cotswolds and the Weald, or the high land in Wiltshire and the Midlands seen from the hills above Prince's Risborough. Sick for home, making Plymouth at nightfall, he could think only of a rocky pool through which the Teign flowed north of Bovey, and of walking, wet with dew, to see the dawn come up over the Royston plain.

No wonder he was far from happy in a world that was so new to him. We must forgive him for his impatience with a way of life that was foreign to his old and ordered little island. For we harvest the impression, in the end, that he saw only the surface of the West, the West where sturdy pioneers worked and perished, but "is now a row of little shops, all devoted to the sale of town-lots in some distant spot that must infallibly become a great city in the next two years, and in the doorway of each lounges a thin-chested, much-spitting youth with a flabby face, shifty eyes, and an inhuman mouth, who invites you continually, with the most raucous of American accents, to 'step inside and examine our praposition'."

That acidulated picture, of course, is not even second-cousin to truth. And a ruffled Apollo, at times, can be exasperating. This we realize when, after terming Banff "an ordinary little tourist resort", our young romantic approached the Rockies and announced that he stood face to face "with beauty for the first time in Canada." And it was the romantic speaking when he lamented "that ugliness of shops and trousers with which we enchain the earth" after describing Calgary's street-corner Indians "in blankets, sliding gravely through the hideousness that has supplanted them". It is the romantic, unforgetful of grassy places in England that had once been Roman camps, who claimed the maple and the birch conceal no dryads and Canada is a godless place. "It is an empty land", the author of "Grantchester" complained. "To love the country here is like embracing a wraith." The European, he said, can here find nothing to satisfy the hunger of the heart. The air is too thin to breathe and he misses the friendly presence of ghosts, while "the soil of England is heavy (and fertile) with the decaying stuff of past seasons and generations."

John Burroughs once said that to find the bird in the orchard you must first have the bird in your heart. With Rupert Brooke the English nightingale was always outsinging the New World robin. When he found a hedge or two in the midst of Ontario's barb-wire he could almost forget his homesickness. And you have to be American born, I think, to get the right thrill out of our lordlier rivers and lakes, and the right joy out of seeing a million acres of prairie wheatland turning gold in the sun, and the right "kick" out of crossing a snow-crested Continental Divide and curling down through towering peaks and tumbling waters to the pine-clad hillslopes of the Pacific. Our poet, who was so essentially the child of England, who sang and died for England, must be forgiven for remaining stubbornly English.

GOSSIP

TODAY in the familiar street,
Beneath familiar trees,
A group of women took me back
Through hasty centuries.

A little moment snatched from time,
And suddenly the rage
Of Diocletian tipped the scales
Of the atomic age.

I might have labeled thought a fool,
Or reasoned time a liar,
Had I not so distinctly smelt
The faggots and the fire.

R. H. GRENVILLE

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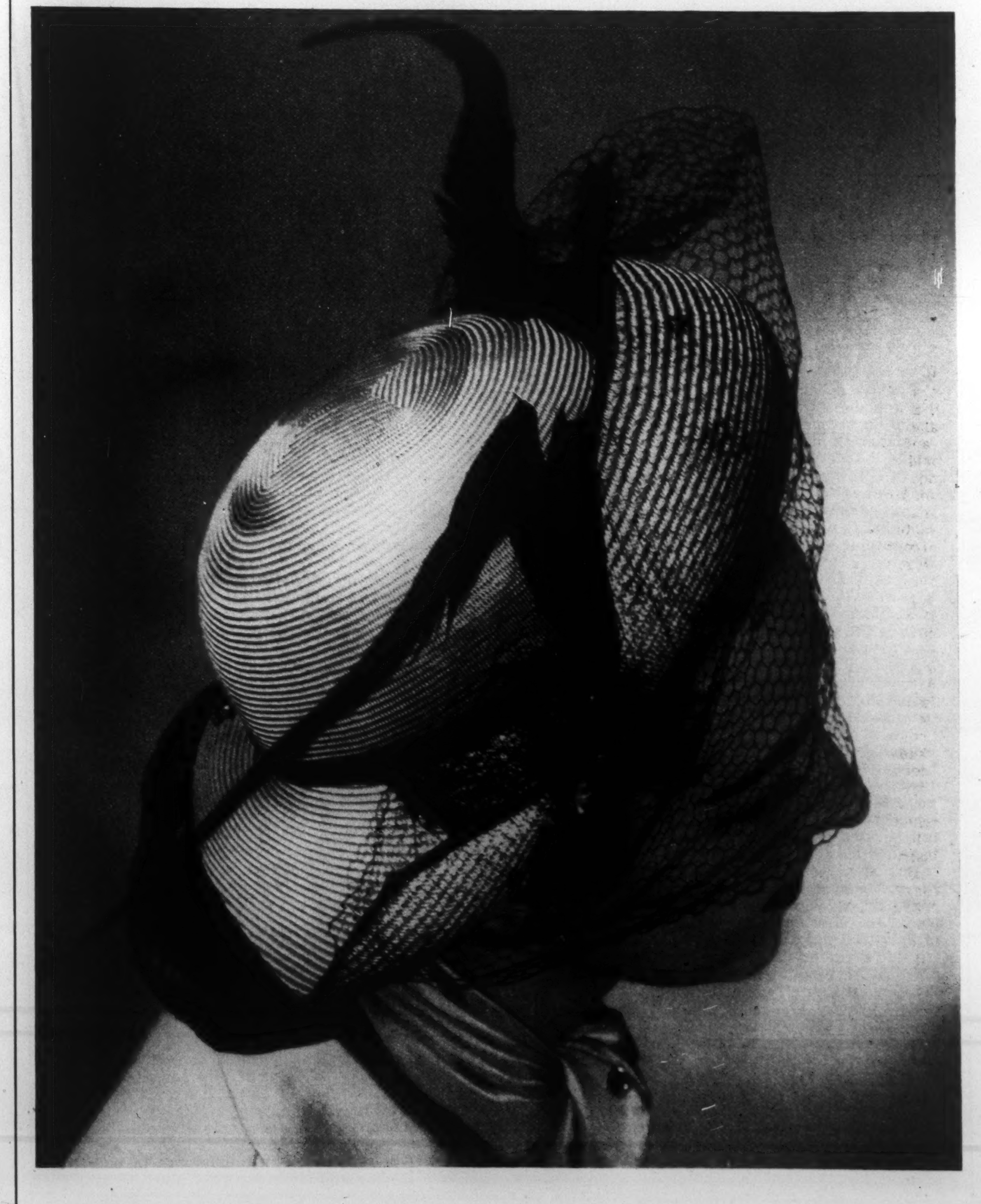


PARIS ORIGINAL by Maud et Nano soars into Spring with a wide wing spread, without a shadow of brim clouding the brow. Illustrative of the head-in-the-clouds collection of Paris millinery now at EATON'S

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 22, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Russia Unknown Link in World Rubber Field

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Rubber prices are likely to undergo substantial changes later this year when natural rubber is again on the market in fairly large quantities, says Mr. Marston. While potential consumption is larger than actual consumption was before the war, there will probably be a sizable surplus with the addition of synthetic rubber.

On the other hand the needs of the Soviet Union are at present an unknown quantity, so that any true indication of rubber's price trend is impossible.

London.

VERY SOON fair quantities of rubber will be available for spot dealings on the London market. Since the end of last year it has been permissible for private traders to import the commodity, but pending the arrival of shipments only rubber from the Government's stock has been available, at the fixed price of 1s 3 13/16d per lb. Forward dealings in the free market have been technically possible, but in fact very little business has been negotiated.

London was formerly the main channel between the great natural-rubber-producing areas of the East and the great consuming area of North America. During the war transactions were arranged direct between the British Government and consumers, or between the British Government and other Governments.

What the world rubber trade is interested to watch is whether the London market is resuming its importance. Probably the middle of this year will show whether trading is to be re-established on anything like the former scale.

The situation has materially changed since the pre-war years. The main natural-rubber areas, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, were overrun by the Japanese. Meantime, the technique of producing synthetic rubber was developing rapidly, in the U.S. and elsewhere. The synthetic product was claimed to be not merely an imitation. It was made, chemically, by the arrangement of molecules according to particular needs, and was claimed on that account to be superior to the natural product for many purposes. These claims have not been fully vindicated up till now, but research continues. At any rate the synthetic product is a very serious competitor.

The U.S. market is of such overwhelming importance that it is likely to be the dominant factor in the price of rubber even when completely free dealings in the commodity are resumed in London. At present the U.S. Government plays an active part in determining the price; but its long-term policy has not so far been made plain. U.S. consumers believe that in the bad old days, when Britain had a partial monopoly of natural-rubber supplies and the synthetic product was not a serious proposition, they had to pay more than the economic price for a commodity that was vital to their way of life. The U.S. Government seems determined to protect consumers from any "exorbitant" price-trend; it is, therefore, exerting its pressure to keep the price of natural rubber at a lower level than, so far as can be seen, the free play of supply and demand would maintain. The Government buying price is 20¼ cents — although the price to consumers was recently raised to 25½ cents. But there is another factor never far in the background of U.S. policy. A large synthetic industry has been built up, has been gradually reducing its production costs, and is regarded as a permanent feature of U.S. industry, though on what scale has evidently not yet been decided.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

First Atomic Power Next Year

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADIANS got a lift recently when Dr. J. C. Mackenzie, head of Canada's National Research Council, announced that though Canada was now able to make an atomic bomb if it wanted to, it didn't want to and work at the Chalk River atomic energy plant would be devoted to something more constructive. Since Hiroshima the world has lived in dread of the atom bomb, but it now appears that the development of nuclear energy for the service and enrichment of mankind is nearer than we had thought.

According to a *Wall Street Journal* story by Vermont Royster, a working atomic power plant which will convert nuclear energy into usable electricity is only a year away. By the middle or end of next year a picked team of industrial scientists, under the sponsorship of the U.S. government, should have the world's first atomic generator in actual operation. It will be a small pilot plant, largely experimental in design, and will use only a fraction of the tremendous power locked in the atoms of uranium which will be the basic source of fuel.

But, says Royster, it will do the job. It will put a workaday harness on the power of the atom, using its heat to make steam and the steam to make electricity. And in so doing, it will give the public dramatic and empirical proof of what the theoretical scientists have long known: that the atom's energy can be used to light cities and run the machines of industry, as well as to destroy.

This first workable plant is being built at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as a cooperative venture of industry. While the public's attention has been focused on the bombs of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini, a group of industrial scientists has been quietly at work beating this sword into a ploughshare. Spearheading this practical research, under government contract, are the General Electric Co. at Schenectady and the Monsanto Chemical Co. at St. Louis. Monsanto's plans are a little further along, and it will probably be the first to construct and operate a power plant using nuclear fuel.

Problems Are Surmountable

What comes after that, the scientists say, depends not so much on themselves as upon the statesmen and politicians. There will still be many technical problems in the practical application of nuclear power, but the scientists and technicians are convinced that they are now surmountable. The real question is how much they will be permitted to use their knowledge.

While the scientists expect that industry will be quick to use the new fuel, they caution against the fancies of the comic strips and the Sunday supplements, where imaginative artists picture automobiles run on pink pills and houses heated with a spoonful of plutonium. They emphasize that, for the present at least, the practical application of nuclear fuel is simply that of another fuel, such as coal or oil.

But its potentialities as a fuel are tremendous enough. In the atomic age industry need no longer be tied to the coal pits or the oil fields or the great river valleys. Atomic-powered industry can be run as well in the Sahara Desert as in Pittsburgh or Toronto. Today raw materials must go where the power is. In the future, power can go to the raw materials.

Of course a big question is that of cost. How will this nuclear fuel compete economically with coal, oil and water power? The available cost figures are sketchy. The only official cost estimate is that atomic energy can compete price-wise with coal at $10 a ton. This comparative figure was computed on a designed plant producing about 75,000 kilowatts. The experts figure such a plant would cost $25 millions and could produce its electric power at approximately 8 mills per kilowatt hour. Unofficially, it is said that this 8 mills per kilowatt figure is somewhat out-of-date.

Nuclear Cost Will Decline

The experts expect the cost differential between coal and nuclear fuel to close steadily. For one thing, the cost of coal is going up. On the other hand, the cost of operating a nuclear furnace will come down as the designs improve. It should come down even more as the cost of fuel is reduced. The industrialists point out, moreover, that cost factors are highly relative. What would be uneconomical in one place might be very cheap in another. With nuclear power, many industries could move to the source of their raw materials. What they would save on present raw material transportation costs would permit them economically to pay a little more for their power.

The problem of refueling an atomic plant would be negligible. Roughly speaking, one pound of U-235 or plutonium yields as much energy as 1,500 tons of coal. A year's supply of fuel for even the largest atomic power plant could be shipped in one delivery truck or flown in by airplane. In other words, nuclear power plants will make possible a greater decentralization of industry. They can aid in the industrial development of parts of the world where the cost of oil, gas or coal is prohibitive.

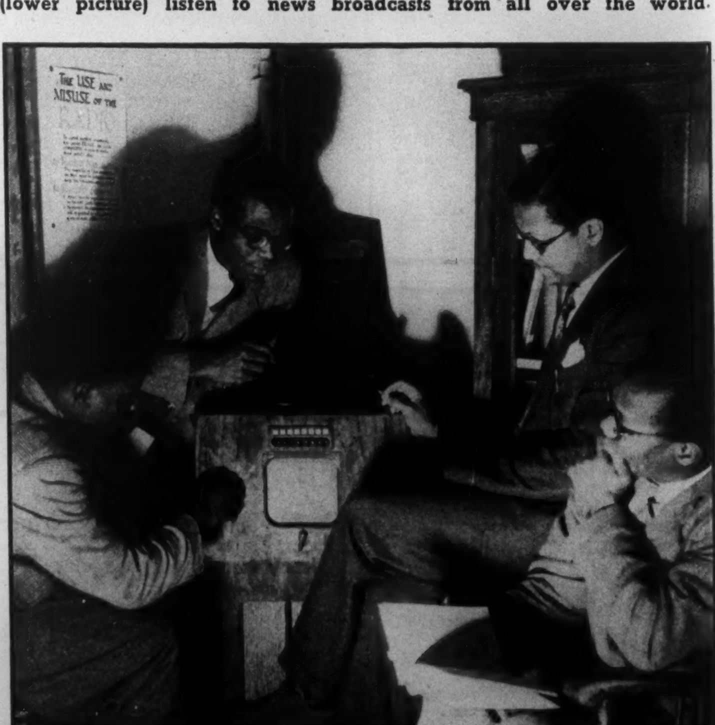
There will at first be little difference in bulk between a nuclear and a conventional plant. The current designs for atomic furnaces will be useful only where large boiler plants can now be used; that is, at electric power stations and large industrial plants. Thus the day of nuclear power for automobiles, or even railway trains, is still well in the future.

How long will it take to build an atomic industry? No one knows. The future of atomic energy is closely tied to the political policies of nations. But the scientists say that the age of atomic power is close at hand if a fear-ridden world can only grasp it.

British Club Encourages Friendship Between Students of All Nations

Student Movement House, a club in London, England, for university students of all races and creeds, was established as a memorial to British students who fell in World War I. The club was founded in 1917 and its present membership of close on 2,000 is made up of university students of sixty nations who have gone to Britain to study. The club was originally formed to promote friendship between students of the British Commonwealth, but its aims have been enlarged to encourage understanding among the youth of any country. The club's directors currently are encouraged by the increased interest in its program, as evidenced by the numerous inquiries being received from many parts of the world. Above, English and Indian scholars are shown studying for examinations. In the club's canteen (below) students of all nations enjoy mealtime . . .

. . . discussions. Members from the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria (lower picture) listen to news broadcasts from all over the world.


THE USE AND MISUSE OF THE

(*Continued from Page* 38)

The United States Government would evidently not like to see the market flooded with natural rubber, although consumers still express a preference for it.

So far quotations in the London market for ribbed smoked sheet have varied only within trifling limits around 1s 1d per pound. But this stability has been, in the circumstances, no true test. The position, as affecting the price, is obscure. The Malayan estates have recovered more rapidly from the period of occupation than the trade had expected, and Netherlands Indies exports, hitherto complicated by political developments in the producing areas, are likely to be resumed on a substantial scale before long.

Potential Consumption Up

Potential consumption is larger than actual consumption was before the war, but the difference is made up, with a sizable surplus, by the output of the synthetic plants. By the second half of this year, therefore, rubber is likely to be in very ample supply. It seems doubtful whether the London price will be maintained for long on the higher side of 1s. 0d. once supplies flow freely on to the market.

An additional complication is the Government's stock. It amounted to 163,000 tons at the end of last year. The British Government's undertaking to supply 200,000 tons of Malaya rubber to the United States in the last quarter of 1946 seems to account for 79,000 tons out of the stock, (the amount that was not readily available in the East), and sales for current home consumption will presumably have depleted it further. Nevertheless, there is likely to be enough left when imports are coming in normal volume to exert at least a restraining influence on the market.

There is, on the other hand, a major unknown quantity on the demand side: Russian needs. The Soviet Government is reported to have bought substantially in Singapore of late. Certainly the ambitious plans for automobile output in the U.S.S.R. seem to indicate the need for imports of rubber on a very large scale.

There are certain types of rubber, most prominent being sole crepe, which command exceptional prices, being in strong demand, and scarce because special machinery is lacking. But crude rubber seems destined to be one of the first commodities to decline in price after the general scarcity of the postwar period. Already there is talk of restriction, emanating in the first place from Dutch sources. It is ominously reminiscent of the defeatist commodity policies of the 1930's.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Canadian Mining Men Are Warned of Managed Currency Dangers

By JOHN M. GRANT

A WARNING against "managed currency" was heard by members of the Prospectors and Developers Association and friends, to the number of over 1,200, at their National Mining Day banquet, from Robert S. Palmer, executive director and secretary, Colorado Mining Association, along with the advice that it behooves the mining industry and everyone interested in a sound monetary program to "know what goes on." If managed currency programs, as proposed by some at the Bretton Woods conference and other conferences where economists meet to plan our future, are to be eventually adopted then you will see worldwide controls in the hands of a few "which will eliminate the freedom of the prospector, the developer, the miner and in fact all of our people," and he went on to add "our activities will be controlled more than we have ever thought possible." Gold and silver metals safeguard our rights internationally and nationally, and Mr. Palmer states "keep men in government from destroying the only real security we have left against the oppression of managed currencies" and points out, it may well be that in order to iron out international economic difficulties and ills, a revaluation of gold and silver is necessary. A plea was also made by Mr. Palmer for the liberalizing of laws in view of the serious metal shortages so that new capital can be obtained to develop the mines. "Are not the fraud statutes of our respective governments sufficient, if properly enforced, to chastize and imprison the wicked, the cruel and the fraudulent?"

•

The three-day fifteenth annual meeting and convention of the Prospectors and Developers Association at the Royal York hotel, was easily the most successful to date. Not only was it the most diversified and interesting, but also attracted a record-breaking gathering of mining men. Outstanding men were present from the Federal Department of Mines, as well as several of the provinces, and speakers at the luncheon and banquet were from across the border. The variety of speeches aimed at providing useful information and the whole program and its success reflects much credit on the Association's energetic president, Mrs. V. R. MacMillan, and her hardworking executive. Subjects discussed at the business meetings included changes in provincial mining acts, the advisability of changing Ontario patent laws on mining claims, the organized municipality taxes, the proposed new regulations governing the sale of mining syndicates, roads into mining camps, prospectors classes and education programs.

•

In referring to the new tax relief program offered by the Dominion government to Canadian gold mines, the president, Mrs. MacMillan, in addressing the huge banquet gathering, criticized the limiting of concessions to mines whose gold output is 70 per cent or more of total production. "And what about base metals?" she asked. We need copper and we need lead in this country and we need base metals for export. Why should there be any discrimination? Canada has the base metals, but Mrs. Macmillan pointed out "to get them we must have greater incentive to go out and seek out and develop the raw ore." The president remarked that the government has already forgotten the important part which Canada's base metal mines performed in the national war effort when they exploited their properties to the utmost and without any consideration other than to provide copper, zinc and nickel for munitions. Prices are still below these obtainable in world markets due to retention of low ceilings. Tax relief measures, Mrs. MacMillan points out,

(*Continued on Page* 43)

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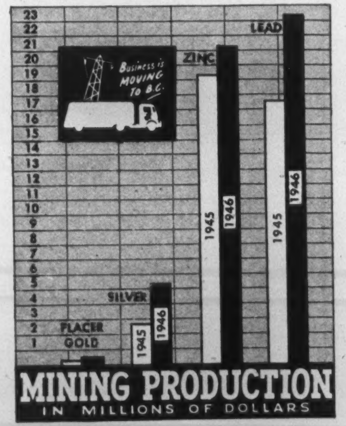

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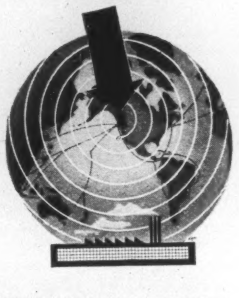

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During 1946 one company, The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company alone spent more than $27,000,000 for supplies and services.

Demand for mineral products is on the increase at home and abroad and British Columbia, with a mineral production in 1946 of more than $70,000,000 is shooting for that market.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M. G., Calgary, Alta.—An increase in net profit for 1946 to $716,544, or $8.59 a share, from $689,033, or $7.98 a share, in the previous year was shown by BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO. Operating revenue gained nearly $1,000,000 to $9,628,300, against $8,723,606. Current assets are given at $2,298,133 and current liabilities $2,216,136, leaving net working capital of $81,997 against net working capital of $911,157 a year ago.

S. T. M., Detroit, Mich.—Yes, MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES shares appeal to me as holding speculative attraction and developments minewise are suggestive of much better earnings as conditions become more normal. In recent years the ore position has become such that a larger mill capacity is warranted, and preparations are suggestive of a tonnage of 700 or 800 tons daily, as compared with present capacity of 400 tons. The manpower situation is the best in some years and operations are now at peak capacity of 400 tons a day. While production in the final quarter of 1946 was a little under the third period, it was, with that exception, the best for two years. Good values are being secured on the 11th, or bottom level, at 1,650 feet, where the downward extension of the main ore zone has been entered. Horizontal drill holes at 25-foot intervals have returned fine values and widths for a length of over 225 feet, with intersections better than many of those on the three preceding levels where the main ore zone has been drifted on for several hundred feet. No exploration to test the extension below this horizon has been started as yet. To the end of 1946 from the commencement of production in August, 1938, Madsen has produced approximately $9,950,100, or an average per ton treated of $8.92. Production currently is coming from between the 5th and 7th levels, with less than 1,000 tons a month coming from development work on the four bottom horizons.

E. V., Peterborough, Ont.—RIVERSIDE SILK MILLS LTD. has reported for 1946 a net profit of $140,000 or $2.80 per share on the class "A" and "B" stocks. This compares with $83,123, or $2 a share on the Class "A" stock and $1.16 a share on the Class "B" stock in the previous year. Balance sheet figures show current assets of $683,066 and current liabilities of $130,661, leaving net working capital of $552,405, compared with net working capital of $606,277 a year ago.

A. J. C., New York, N.Y.—The question of a dividend distribution by LA LUZ MINES — Ventures-controlled corporation operating in Nicaragua, is I understand, to be considered in the spring. The company, however, is faced with capital expenditures for its program of expansion. The program of capital construction, long delayed during the war years, gained momentum in 1946 and will continue this year. During 1947 equipment will be installed to make possible the treatment of still greater tonnages, the hydro-electric power plant will be doubled, shafts deepened and the mine prepared for larger production. At the annual meeting George W. Tower, president, stated that a daily tonnage of 1,800 tons might be reached under favorable conditions. Handling of large amounts of ore at a reduced cost was necessary, he added, and the proposed capital expenditures were adopted to gradually attain this objective. Total positive and possible ore reserves were estimated at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1946, at 16,681,043 tons

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

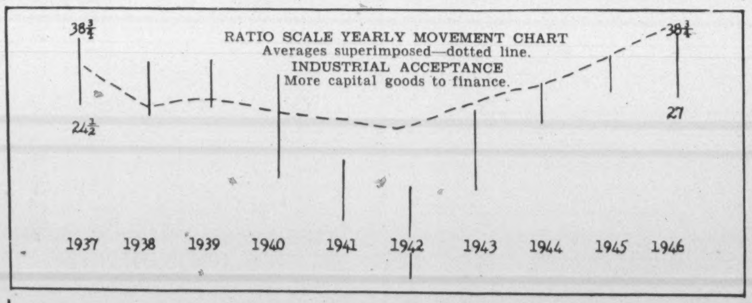
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION LTD.

			Averages	Ind. Accept.
PRICE 28 Feb 47	— $34.00			
YIELD	— 4.4%	Last 1 month	Down 1.7%	Unch
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 98	Last 12 months	Down 3.9%	Down 2.8%
GROUP	— "B"	1942—46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 496.1%
FACTORS	—Neutral.	1946—47 range	Down 19.6%	Down 21.7%



SUMMARY: As wartime savings become exhausted and more capital goods become available it is reasonable to suppose that financial companies of the type of Industrial Acceptance Corpn. will be able to obtain an increasing amount of business. This should naturally be reflected in further profits available to shareholders.

Industrial Acceptance has a rather small issue of common stock outstanding (100,000 shares) which, associated with its $5,000,000 debentures and preferred shares, gives the former considerable leverage. This is a two sided factor however, as can be seen from the steep decline of the stock in 1942. However, the position seems to be reversed at present and should favor shareholders for some time to come.

Those who may wish to add to their common stock holdings at the present time should find Industrial Acceptance a satisfactory issue.

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Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $73,000,000

Commission Brokers in LISTED and UNLISTED
INDUSTRIAL and MINING STOCKS

S. R. Mackellar & Co.
Established 1926
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 Melinda St. Toronto 1

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 5% on the $10.00 par value Capital Stock of Prudential Trust Company Limited, has been declared payable on the 1st May, 1947, to shareholders of record at close of business on March 31st, 1947. By order of the Board.

ALFRED HALL,
Secretary.

March 20, 1947.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1ST APRIL, 1947

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board.

P. S. SIMMONDS,
Manager.

6th March, 1947.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 41

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Friday, April 25th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.
March 13th, 1947.

averaging $3.64 per ton. While a record tonnage of ore was treated in the last fiscal year, average grade was lower and, consequently, production and operating profits were down from the previous 12 months. Net earnings for the year, inclusive of investment income and profit on the sale of securities, amounted to $304,642, equivalent to 21 cents per share, as compared with $468,413 or 32.4 cents in the preceding year. As at Sept. 30, net current assets, taking investments at book value, totalled $2,762,649.

K. J. F., Pembroke, Ont. — OTTAWA, LIGHT HEAT & POWER CO., LTD., last year had net earnings of $298,204, equal after preferred dividends to $1.52 a share on the outstanding common stock. This compared with $246,258, or $1.15 a common share, on the same basis in 1945. Operating profits of $1,209,919 were little changed from $1,216,896. Provision for income and excess profits taxes was reduced to $259,490 from $319,271. Working capital of $941,378 at Dec. 31, 1946, compares with $579,704 at the end of 1945. No major capital expenditures were made in 1946, but in 1945 the equipment for a 4,000-kilowatt substation was ordered. Enough of it arrived in 1946 to give some service, and accordingly the transformer was set up in a temporary manner, reports F. E. Bronson, president.

J. S. P., Halifax, N.S.—VALDORA MINES LTD. was incorporated last November to develop a group of claims in Louvicourt township, Quebec, adjoining Louvicourt Goldfield on the north, Obaska Lake on the south and El Sol on the west. The property had been subjected to geological and magnetometer survey, stripping and trenching, and a minor amount of shallow diamond drilling. In the southwestern part of the property, four of the diamond drill holes put down by previous operators contained sections ranging from one to seven feet in core length and carrying values from a low of $2.80 to a high of $30.10. An underwriting and option agreement was effected involving a firm commitment of $50,000 and knowledge gained from development at Louvicourt Goldfield should aid materially in guiding the diamond drilling program now proceeding. Four diamond drill holes have been put down east of El Sol boundary on the structure indicated by El Sol. The last of these continue to confirm the theory that the gold-bearing zone persists eastward. Gold values were widespread in this hole (No. 401) occurring from 258 to 661 feet of depth, and included three feet of $9.45, three feet of $5.60, one foot of $4.90 and two feet of $3.15. Hole No. 501 is drilling 100 feet further east and a second drill is engaged in the southern part of the property exploring the diorite dyke area from which previous operators reported commercial values.

B. J. M., Montreal, Que.—No great changes occurred in the classification of the securities of CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS LTD. during the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. Of the total, on the basis of market values at the end of 1946, cash represented 1.93 per cent against 3.1 per cent at Dec. 31, 1945; bonds and debentures 60 per cent against 6.8 per cent; preferred stocks 44.14 per cent against 43.9 per cent; banks and trust companies 3.36 per cent against 3.2 per cent, and common shares 44.57 per cent against 43.0 per cent. Classification, according to geographial distribution, including investment in International Petroleum Company, shows 98.53 per cent Canada against 99.23 per cent; 0.02 per cent Great Britain against 0.02 per cent; South and Central America 0.47 per cent against 0.41 per cent, and 0.98 per cent United States against 0.34 per cent.

A.E.R., Toronto, Ont.—A block of 500,000 pooled shares of GOLDEN GATE MINING CO. was received from the sale of Crescent Kirkland Gold Mines property in 1940. There are 2,936,671 shares of the Crescent company issued out of 3,000,000 share capitalization. The pooling arrangement will extend indefinitely at the discretion of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Ontario Securities Commission and Golden Gate directors. The name of the company was recently changed to KIRKLAND GOLDEN GATE MINES LTD., with the authorized and issued capital of 5,000,000 shares reduced to 2,500,000 shares, and subsequently increased to 3,000,000 shares. The basis of exchange is one share of Kirkland Golden Gate for two shares of Golden Gate, which will cut in half the number of shares held in trust for Crescent Kirkland shareholders.

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Company Reports

Hardware Mutuals

THE TWO companies comprising the Federated Hardware Mutuals show a strong business and financial position at Dec. 31, 1946. They issue a combined policy in Canada, under which the liability is several and not joint, with eastern office at Toronto, and western office at Winnipeg. Their policies are non-assessable and dividend-paying. Total admitted assets of the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, at the end of 1946 were $12,536,606, while the total liabilities amounted to $9,035,491, showing a net surplus of $3,501,115, over guaranty funds, investment reserve, unearned premium reserve, reserve for dividends to policyholders, and all liabilities. Total admitted assets of the other company, the Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company, with head office at Owatonna, Minnesota, were $11,294,545, while the total liabilities amounted to $9,095,082, showing a net surplus of $2,199,465, over guaranty funds, investment reserve, unearned premium reserve, reserve for dividends to policyholders and all liabilities.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

January Lows Testing Point!

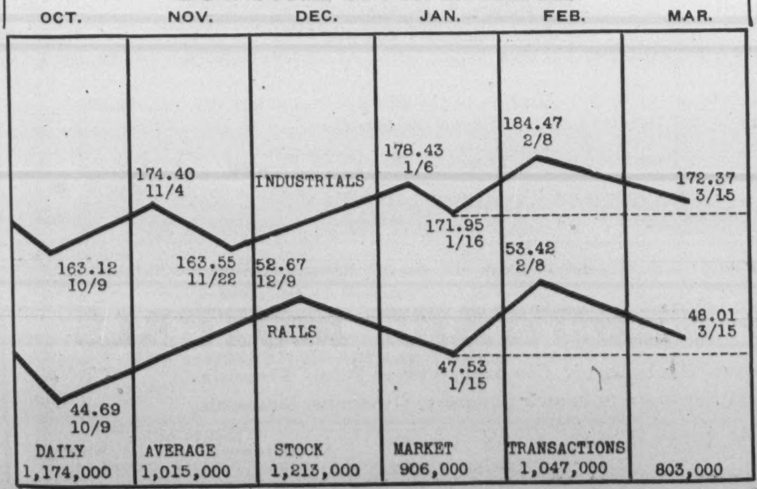
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND. While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum short term recovery has been achieved. Recent international developments may have reversed the short term movement downward but this is yet to be demonstrated, as discussed below.

For a number of weeks we have pointed out in these forecasts that the N. Y. stock market rally from the October 1946 lows had achieved somewhat more than a minimum technical cancellation of the May/October decline, thus leaving the structure vulnerable to a short term downturn should any untoward development occur. Unquestionably, the shock over Britain's financial difficulties represents an untoward development since it forces on the United States a decision it would like to have avoided. This is the decision as to whether to step into world affairs on a basis commensurate with its post-World War II industrial and financial position, or if it was going to help fence the Western Hemisphere in and leave Europe and Asia to its own devices.

It would seem perfectly natural that such a shock should bring about a substantial market setback, such as that recently witnessed. Furthermore, this new development may have reversed the intermediate or short term trend downward, thereby suggesting testing of the October 1946 low points. Having said this much for the bear side, we would now like to add that business and earnings should continue to hold up well for some months, thereby lending, in the domestic field, a strong upward pull to the market. Because of this factor, we think that the question can be raised as to whether the recent break is other than a minor setback, such as was the nine-point break in January. **We would rather make the assumption of minor setback until and unless the January low Industrials 171.95 Rails 47.53 are decisively broken by both averages.** Decisive breaking of the January lows, as would be disclosed by closes in both the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages at or under 46.52 and 170.94, respectively, would suggest rather prompt testing of the October 1946 bottoms, with the outlook that such bottoms would hold not too certain.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



4.50% Return from
Cumulative Convertible Shares

The Canadian Food Products Limited organization owns and operates nationally known coffee shops and restaurants from Montreal to Vancouver and, in addition, manufactures well known chocolates and confectionery.

For the year ended November 2nd, 1946, earnings available for the Preference Shares amounted to more than 4 times annual dividend requirements.

We have pleasure in offering as principals—

Canadian Food Products Limited
4½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable
Preference Shares Par Value $100
Price: At the market about $100 per share to yield 4.50%

These Preference Shares are convertible on or before November 1st, 1951 on the basis of 4 Common Shares of the Company for each Preference Share and thereafter if converted on or before November 1st, 1956 at the rate of 3 Common Shares for each Preference Share.

Telephone and mail enquiries receive prompt attention.

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Limited
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Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

In Business before
Confederation

In 1847 John McClary established a metalware business in London, Ontario, and the seed of a great new industry now known as General Steel Wares, Limited, was sown. Since then hundreds of thousands of stoves, furnaces, refrigerators and household utensils bearing the "McClary" name have been serving Canadian homes. This year General Steel Wares celebrates the hundredth anniversary of the "McClary" origin.

As underwriters and distributors of its securities, we have enjoyed having had a part in the expansion of this company, the history of whose growth is interwoven with the history of Canada.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Meaning of "Total and Permanent" in Disability Clause in Policy

By GEORGE GILBERT

It would not be reasonable to assume that, in order to collect any benefits under the total and permanent disability clause in a life policy, the insured must prove that he is and will continue to be totally and permanently disabled from performing any work for any kind of compensation for the rest of his life.

At the same time, it must be admitted that it was clearly not intended that the insured, in order to collect, should only have to prove a total disability of a transient or temporary nature. It is somewhere between these extremes that the intention expressed by the policy must be found.

Holders of life insurance policies which provide certain benefits in the event of total and permanent disability have more than an academic interest in the question as to what constitutes "total and permanent disability" within the terms of the policy. In one instance, action was taken to recover disability benefits under a life policy which provided that upon receipt by the company at its home office of due proof that the insured had while the contract was in full force "become totally and permanently disabled as the result of bodily injury or disease . . . . . so as to be prevented thereby from engaging in any occupation and performing any work for compensation or profit, and that such disability has already continued uninterruptedly for a period of at least three months," the company would during the continuance of such disability waive the payment of each premium falling due under the contract and pay to the insured a monthly income of $10 for each $1,000 of insurance under the policy.

There was also a provision that notwithstanding the company might have accepted the proof of disability as satisfactory, the insured should at any time on demand of the company furnish due proof of continuance of such disability; and if the insured should fail to furnish such proof, or if the insured should be able to perform any work or engage in any business whatever for compensation or profit, the monthly income therein provided should immediately cease and all premiums thereafter falling due should be payable according to the contract.

Totally Disabled

It was not disputed that on July 23, 1933, the insured sustained severe injuries while driving a wagon; that he sustained a fracture of the left side of the pelvis, and two fractures on the right side of the pelvis; that he was in a plaster cast until Sept. 6, 1933, and did not leave the hospital until Oct. 15, 1933, and was afterwards treated at his home.

For a period of a little more than fourteen months he was totally disabled from performing any work for compensation or profit. He was then given employment doing a different type of work from that in which he was formerly engaged. Notice and proofs of total disability were furnished the company on Nov. 18, 1933, but the company declined to pay anything on the ground that it did not appear the insured would be totally and permanently prevented from performing all work.

On Sept. 22, 1937, the insured again made demand upon the company for payment, and claim forms were filled out showing that the insured had been totally disabled from July 23, 1933, to Sept. 30, 1934. These proofs were forwarded to the company, together with a letter from the insured's lawyer, calling attention to the interpretation of the phrase "total and permanent disability" by the Missouri courts. However, the company denied liability.

In the ensuing action, judgment was given in favor of the insured, and the insurance company appealed. It was held by the St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri, that the contract must be construed as a whole, and if the policy is susceptible of two interpretations equally reasonable, that construction most favorable to the insured must be adopted, even though the insurance company intended otherwise.

With respect to the provision of the contract that if the insured should be able to perform any work or engage in any business whatsoever for compensation or profit, the monthly income therein provided should immediately cease, the court held it showed that the company understood and intended when it made the contract that the "total and permanent" disability then contemplated might not last throughout the life of the insured.

Such a provision, it was held, was wholly inconsistent with the contention that the disability of the insured in order to be "permanent" must continue throughout the rest of the natural life of the insured. Judgment of the trial court in favor of the insured was accordingly affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A rehearsing was denied Oct. 22, 1940.

Demands Refused

Action was taken in another case under a policy with a similar disability clause. The insured, while the contract was in full force, became ill and physically incapacitated from doing any work from about April 20, 1935, until Sept. 1, 1936, when he returned to his occupation. Proof of his disability was presented to the insurance company on Sept. 11, 1935, and demand made for payment of the disability benefits and waiver of the annual premium.

Both demands were refused by the company on two grounds: 1. No proof of a permanent disability had been filed; 2. The disability was not permanent within the provisions of the policy because the insured eventually recovered from his illness. Proof submitted by the insured was on a form supplied by the company, and the printed question "How long do you expect total disability will continue?" was answered by the insured and the insured's physicians "Do not know."

It was held by the trial court in New York that mere total disability gives no right of recovery to the insured unless he files proof that he is in addition permanently disabled. Recovery was thus denied to the insured on the ground that no factual proof was in the record at the time the proof of claim was filed that showed either that insured's illness

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Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B. C.

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IN THE WORLD

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TORONTO

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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A. W. EASTMURE,
Managing Director

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"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

Individual Statements of the

Hardware Mutuals

as of December 31, 1946

As Filed with Insurance Departments

ASSETS

	Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company Home Office Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company Home Office Owatonna, Minnesota
Bonds—Amortized .... This item represents Government, State and Province, Municipal, Public Utility, and Railroad bonds of the highest grade, which are valued on an amortized basis.	$10,362,772.74	$ 8,532,390.75
Real Estate .... This represents real estate owned by the Companies.	None	294,362.14
Mortgages .... These are represented by first liens on improved real estate.	None	None
Interest Accrued .... This represents the amount of interest already earned on bonds, mortgages, and bank deposits, but not due the Companies until after December 31, 1946.	46,346.24	43,828.34
Premiums in Course of Collection .... This represents premiums due from policyholders, none of which has been owing the Companies for more than ninety days.	587,968.87	473,442.23
Due from Insurance Companies .... This represents payments due from reinsuring Companies.	38,750.54	10,545.97
Other Assets	55,867.69	None
Cash in Offices & Banks ..	1,444,899.90	1,939,976.04
Total Admitted Assets ...	$12,536,605.98	$11,294,545.47

LIABILITIES and SURPLUS

	Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company Home Office Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company Home Office Owatonna, Minnesota
Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses .... This reserve is computed in accordance with the insurance laws of the various states and is in excess of the Companies' estimated liability on all losses incurred but unpaid on December 31, 1946.	$ 558,737.00	$ 543,927.18
Reserve for Unearned Premiums .... This item represents the unearned portion of premiums received prior to December 31, 1946, for insurance extending beyond that date.	7,031,020.76	7,485,063.20
Reserve for Taxes ...... This reserve is set aside for the payment of Federal, State, and miscellaneous taxes.	224,926.90	250,000.00
Reserve for Dividends ... This represents policyholders' dividends declared but not payable until after December 31, 1946.	260,000.00	250,000.00
Reserve for Other Liabilities .... This represents drafts payable, miscellaneous operating expenses accrued and amounts withheld from employees' salaries for taxes and savings bonds.	251,131.28	66,089.95
Reserve for Investment Fluctuations	509,675.00	300,000.00
Guaranty Funds	200,000.00	200,000.00
Surplus	3,501,115.04	2,199,465.14
Surplus to Policyholders .	4,210,790.04	2,699,465.14
Total Liabilities and Surplus	$12,536,605.98	$11,294,545.47

Deposits with Receiver-General, Ottawa, for sole protection of Canadian policyholders, $1,027,070.00
Endorsed by the Ontario Retail Hardware Association

Current Savings up to 30%

NON-ASSESSABLE POLICIES

References
Bank of Montreal - Canadian Bank of Commerce - Royal Bank of Canada - Banque Canadienne Nationale

FEDERATED HARDWARE MUTUALS

Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company, Owatonna, Minnesota

Eastern Office:
9 Richmond St. East, Toronto

R. F. WILSON, *Chief Agent*

Western Office:
Toronto General Trusts Bldg., Winnipeg

would continue perpetually or for such a length of time into the future that the end of the disability at the time of the filing of such proof could not be foreseen.

There was no question, it was held, that the liability of the insurance company only matured upon the filing with it of a proof of claim showing permanent disability. But it was the opinion of the court that the word "permanent" as used in a policy of insurance must be given a rational and reasonable construction, and one which would make possible, under some circumstances, recovery thereunder. The insurance company did not insure the policyholder against mere temporary or transient or passing disability, it was pointed out, but it must have intended to insure him against a total disability which was more than temporary and yet less than eternal.

It may not be contended by any insurance company, the court held, that it has been accepting premiums without intending to give any corresponding benefit therefor. By the very nature of things, the court said, no one can definitely state as a fact that a total disability is permanent, if the word "permanent" is to be used in the sense of continuing forever until death. When the insurance company on its printed form inquired whether the total disability was "temporary" or "permanent," it did not, it was held, sufficiently seek information which would as a matter of law determine its liability under the policy.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Giving careful consideration to the present, and possible future, national and world-wide currency situation, all other things being equal would you recommend insuring with a company required by statute to maintain its reserves against Canadian liabilities in Canadian dollars, or with a company privileged to maintain such reserves in Canadian dollars and/or pounds sterling.

—M.I.B., Toronto, Ont.

In insuring with an outside company operating in this country under Dominion registry, a person is amply protected, because such company is required to maintain a Government deposit at Ottawa in approved securities of a market value at least equal to the legal reserve on its policies in force in this country. If the market value at any time falls below the required amount, the company must put up additional securities, so that the market value of the securities on deposit with the Government must at all times be sufficient to reinsure the Canadian business of the outside company in another licensed company should it get into such a position that it can no longer carry out its obligations to its Canadian policyholders. Then the Superintendent of Insurance usually steps in and makes the necessary reinsurance arrangements for the protection of the Canadian policyholders.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

should be designed to encourage greater and greater mineral production as a whole! "Let us have more expansion and less restriction!"

•

The prospectors and developers were informed by Hon. Leslie Frost, Ontario Mines Minister, that in the belief that great mineral wealth may still be found in the famous Cobalt area, the provincial government plans to undertake an extensive geological survey of the province's oldest mining district. In its heyday Cobalt provided wealth in excess of $300,000,000. Today with new survey methods, embodying the latest scientific advances, and with a fresh approach to the question of structural control, Mr. Frost hopes valuable results may be obtained. It is proposed to make a new 1,000-foot to the inch map of the Cobalt and surrounding silver area. The survey will involve large expenditures and take some years to complete. Hon. J. A. Glen, Federal Minister of Mines, stated that the government this year would spend $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 as compared to less than $1,000,000 in the fiscal year 1934-5. No government, Mr. Glen stated, would ignore the mining industry in any study of the economics of this country.

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If the United States is to maintain and improve its standard of living it is likely to devour "enormous tonnages" of copper, lead and zinc during the next 15 to 25 years, prospectors and developers were informed in a paper prepared by Dr. R. M. Weidenhammer, of Washington, D.C., chief of the Machinery and Metals Section of the Office of Domestic Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, and read by S. H. Thompson, special assistant to the U.S. secretary of commerce. Estimating the probable consumption of the three metals between now and 1960 was "a most hazardous undertaking," he declared, but necessary, "because private industry cannot make intelligent decisions as to the development of mines and the construction of smelters, refineries and fabricating plants without looking ahead some 15 to 25 years. It was estimated that, within 25 years, old scrap copper might be expected to compete with newly mined copper for nearly half of the total demand —that scrap would provide about 37 per cent of the demand by 1960 and 43 per cent by 1970.

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Forty-nine mining properties are now being actively exploited or explored in the Noranda-Rouyn area, W. E. Robinson, resident geologist at Noranda for the Quebec Department of Mines, told the prospectors and developers. The area covered from the Noranda office includes some 42 townships. These extend eastward from the Ontario boundary to Malartic township, and northward to include the Normetal mine. Ten mines are producing in this area, 16 others doing underground development work and 23 prospects engaged in surface diamond drilling. At least four prospects are considering starting underground work and other drilling programs will be instigated in the spring, Mr. Robinson stated, and points out, that the economic implications of the current mining developments are obvious. The number of producing mines in this area

(*Continued on Page* 44)

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

• working
with
Canadians
in every
walk of life
since 1817

BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice to Shareholders

The Shareholders' Representative Committee

St. Lawrence Corporation Limited and Subsidiary Companies

St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company Limited
Lake St. John Power & Paper Company Limited
Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited

The Committee represents all classes of shareholders of the Corporation and its Subsidiaries and does not represent any single interest or special group.

The Committee will co-operate with all interested persons whose intentions in respect of the companies and their future welfare are constructive

The Committee wishes to encourage and bring about reorganization of the group of companies on simple, effective and equitable lines with fullest possible benefits to all classes of shareholders

The Committee will oppose any schemes aimed at speculative promotion or which are not in the best interests of the several classes of shareholders, the companies or the industry.

Members of the Committee:

Chairman:
ROSS CLARKSON, Vice-President and General Manager, The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, P.Q.
Vice-Chairman
W. A. ARBUCKLE, C.A., Director, Canadian Stockholders Investment Corporation, Montreal, P.Q
D. S. GOTTESMAN, President, Central National Corporation, New York, N.Y.
LOUIS L. LANG, President, The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ont.
HON. CHARLES McCREA, K.C., LL.D., President, The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto, Ont
HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C., LL.D., President, Les Prévoyants du Canada, Quebec, P.Q.
J. PEMBROKE, Supervisor of Investments, The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, P.Q.
HON. JOSEPH EDOUARD PERRAULT, K.C., LL.D., Director, Trust Général du Canada, Montreal, P.Q.
K. M. PRINGLE, President, The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
R. A. TIMMINS, Vice-President, The N. A. Timmins Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.

Counsel
W. F. MACKLAIER, K.C.,
c/o MacDougall, Scott, Hugessen & Macklaier,
507 Place d'Armes,
Montreal, P.Q., Canada

Secretary
S. E. NIXON,
Room 10,
275 St. James Street West,
Montreal, P.Q., Canada.

In order to receive communications issued by the Committee, owners of shares of St. Lawrence Corporation Limited, St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company Limited, Lake St. John Power & Paper Company Limited, and Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited holding share certificates registered in a name other than their own are urged to write promptly to the Secretary of the Committee giving their name, address and details of their holdings.

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G. P. Clarkson • D. M. Turnbull • B. H. Rieger
Industrial Engineers and Consultants

Russia's new car, the ZIS-110, is being mass produced at the Stalin Plant, Moscow, in line with expansions called for in the 1946-50 five-year plan.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

will soon increase appreciably, he states, and the country will benefit from the additional employment, government revenue and mining dividends.

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An interesting and informative paper was given dealing with the history of exploration and prospecting in Canada leading to discoveries of ore deposits by L. G. Smith, resident engineer of N. A. Timmins Exploration (Ont.) Limited, entitled "Kilroy was There." Mr. Smith points out that during recent years we have heard over the radio, and read in newspaper and magazine articles, glamorized accounts of explorations carried out by individuals or groups in some of the more remote areas of Canada. In a great many cases the Canadian public, who remain "remarkably ill-informed" concerning the geography and mining development of our country, he states, believe that the recent explorers are the first, or among the first, to visit these remote areas. "No doubt, the Johnny-come-lately has made a good trip under conditions of some difficulty and danger, but, without exception, a Kilroy has already been there and has made the trip, many years previous, under much more arduous and hazardous conditions," Mr. Smith stresses.

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The use of the airborne magnetometer in mining was discussed by G. Shaw, geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada. Developed during the war for use in detecting submarines, the new airborne magnetometer is at present being used by the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. Shaw stated it is hoped a similar instrument will be employed by the Canadian Survey during the coming summer. In dealing with the uses to which the new airborne magnetometer can be put, the speaker stated that it was a device to be used in conjunction with geology in order to assist the geologist in making interpretations of the geology in areas that are not accessible or where the rocks are covered by soil and hence not visible. No magnetometer can find ore bodies unless they are themselves magnetic or are in definite association with rocks possessing characteristic magnetic properties. The instrument cannot replace the geologist or the prospector, but it can, used properly, be of great assistance to them and will help them to accomplish better results than would otherwise be possible.

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The number of mining claims recorded in the Province of Ontario, for the first time in many months, dropped below the 1,000 mark in January and the cancellations were greater than the number of claims filed. A total of 927 claims were recorded and 1,375 claims were cancelled in the first month of 1947. March, 1946, was the highest month of the record year with 2,736 claims recorded against 181 cancellations. During January 321 claims were recorded in Sudbury and 85 claims were cancelled. The next highest district was Red Lake where 163 claims were filed and 110 cancelled. Port Arthur and Kowkash came third with 137 recorded, while 230 were cancelled.

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A plethora of addresses on subjects of timely and direct interest to the prospectors and those concerned with early-stage development were on the three-day agenda, but space prevents even a brief coverage of them all. In addition to those already touched on might be mentioned: Prospecting Possibilities in Patricia, Ontario, by J. C. Satterly, Geologist with the Ontario Department of Mines; Manitoba's Mineral Industry, by J. S. Richards, geologist with the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources; Mineral Development in the Northwest Territories, by Mackay Meikle, Chief Inspector for N.W.T., Federal Department of Mines and Resources, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch; The Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario, by C. E. Walli, principal; Prospecting with a Diamond Drill, by C. H. Hopper, consulting engineer, Boyles Bros. Drilling Company; Development and Ore Possibilities of the area between McKenzie Island and East Bay in the Red Lake district, by H. J. Bergmann, consulting engineer; Shear Zones at Giant Yellowknife, by J. D. Bateman, resident geologist; History of the Development of Quemont Mining Corporation, by W. L. Brown, chief geologist, etc.

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JACK: You've often told me about Canadian-European Forwarders, Bill, and how invaluable their service has been to you on Export Shipments. Tell me, how did you first hear about them?

BILL: That's quite a story, Jack. Some years ago, when I needed the answer to a tough question on Exporting, I used to go and see a man I admired a lot, because he was prominent in the Canadian Exporters Association, and ask his advice.

JACK: And one day he said "Don't bother me, go ask Canadian-European Forwarders in the Empire Building, Toronto," eh?

BILL: No, I got the idea one time when I was waiting in his office. I picked up a little paper called "SIREN & BELL", just packed with down-to-earth information about exporting, and interesting facts like the story of the Lutine Bell at Lloyds of London. Then I found the answer to the very question I'd come over to ask. Know what, Jack . . . I stole that copy and went home with it!

JACK: Always knew you had a criminal streak! Where can I steal a copy?

BILL: It's published at regular intervals by Canadian-European Forwarders. I was talking to their President, Norman Spencer, about it recently. He said they couldn't stop publishing it even if they wanted to, it's in such demand. He also told me they'll gladly send "SIREN & BELL" regularly to any firm interested in Exporting, on request. That's a tip for you, Jack, and for readers of this story, too.

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Application has been made for listing both the Class "A" shares and the Class "B" shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

These Class "A" shares are being purchased from certain shareholders of the Company. This offering does not represent new financing by the Company and the proceeds of the sale of these shares will not go into the treasury of the Company.

We offer as principals these Class "A" shares, subject to the completion of all necessary proceedings by Directors and Shareholders of the Company and to the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent and subject to prior sale and change in price, if, as and when accepted by us, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Corley & Keen, Toronto, Counsel for the Company and our own Counsel, Messrs. Daly, Thistle, Judson & McTaggart.

Price: $12.75 per share

On the basis of the cumulative dividend of 65c per share, per annum, the Class "A" stock yields.................. 5.10%

The Board of Directors has determined, subject to the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent to be applied for, to declare a dividend of 10c per share on the Class "B" Shares payable July 1st, 1947. When this dividend is declared a further dividend of 5c per share will be payable to the Class "A" Shareholders on that date. On the basis therefore of a dividend of 70c being payable on the Class "A" Shares during the coming fiscal year of the Company, the Class "A" Shares will yield during the coming fiscal year.................. 5.49%

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications or to allot a smaller number of shares than that applied for.

It is expected that interim share certificates will be available for delivery on or about April 2nd, 1947.

A circular describing these shares will be mailed upon request.

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The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but are not guaranteed by us.